# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. 52 | 0 |
| including postage | „ 72 | 0 |
| For half a year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 28 | 0 |
| including postage | „ 38 | 0 |
| For three months advance, delivered in Town | „ 16 | 0 |
| including postage | „ 21 | 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | „ 6 | 0 |
| including postage | „ 7 | 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | „ 0 | 4 |
| Back Numbers | „ 0 | 8 |

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 | 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 2 | As. per line, |

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FRY—STANLEY—May 5th, at Surat, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes Chaplain, Mr. H. J. Fry, Carriage Foreman, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Amroleo, to Miss M. A. Stanley, of Banbury, Oxfordshire.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

D'CRUZ—April 27th, at Cuddalore, Mr. Lewis D'Cruz, aged 85 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

BARKER—April 24th, at Roorkee, Charles Barker, Corporal, in the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd & | 17th | Leave Bussorah | 19th & | 2nd |
| „ Muscat | 8th | 22nd | „ Koweit | 20th | 3rd |
| „ B. Abbas | 11th | 25th | „ Bushire | 23rd | 6th |
| „ Linga | 12th | 26th | „ Linga | 25th | 9th |
| „ Bahrein | 14th | 28th | „ B. Abbas | 28th | 11th |
| „ Bushire | 16th | 30th | „ Muscat | 29th | 12th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay | 2nd | 16th |

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & | 15 | Leave Calcutta | & | 15 |
| „ Carwar | 3 | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Mangalore | 3 | 17 | „ Vizagapatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Cannanore | 4 | 18 | „ Coconada | 5 | 19 |
| „ Calicut | 4 | 18 | „ Madras | 10 | 24 |
| „ Cochin | 5 | 19 | „ Negapatam | 11 | 25 |
| „ Tuticorin | | 20 | „ Galle | 14 | |
| „ Colombo | | 21 | „ Colombo | | 28 |
| „ Galle | | | „ Tuticorin | | 29 |
| „ Negapatam | 10 | 24 | „ Cochin | 16 | 1* |
| „ Madras | 15 | 30 | „ Calicut | 16 | 1† |
| „ Coconada | 17 | 2 | „ Cannanore | 17 | 2 |
| „ Vizagapatam | 18 | 3 | „ Mangalore | 18 | 3 |
| „ Bimlipatam | 18 | 3 | „ Carwar | 19 | 4 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 | 5 | Arrive Bombay | 20 | 5 |

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..Dep. | Saturday. | Cochin ..Dep. | Saturday. |
| Rutnagherry „ | Sunday. | Beypore „ | Sunday. |
| Vingorla „ | Sunday. | Calicut „ | Sunday. |
| Goa „ | Monday. | Tellicherry „ | Monday. |
| Carwar „ | Monday. | Cannanore „ | Monday. |
| Compta „ | Monday. | Mangalore. „ | Tuesday. |
| Mangalore „ | Tuesday. | Compta „ | Wednesday. |
| Cannanore „ | Wednesday. | Carwar „ | Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry „ | Wednesday. | Goa „ | Wednesday. |
| Calicut „ | Wednesday. | Vingorla „ | Thursday. |
| Beypore „ | Wednesday. | Rutnagherry, | Thursday. |
| Cochin ..Arr. | Thursday. | Bombay ..Arr. | Friday. |

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

### STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| *Down Steamers.* | | | *Up Steamers.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - -Dep. | Wednesday | P.M. | Goa - - -Dep. | Monday | A.M. |
| Hurnee - - „ | Thursday | A.M. | Vingorla - - „ | Monday | P.M. |
| Unjunwell - „ | Thursday | A.M. | Malwan - - „ | Monday | P.M. |
| Jyghur - - „ | Thursday | P.M. | Jytapore - - „ | Tuesday | A.M. |
| Rutnagherry „ | Friday | A.M. | Rutnagherry „ | Tuesday | P.M. |
| Jytapore - „ | Friday | A.M. | Jyghur - - „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Malwan - - „ | Friday | P.M. | Unjunwell - „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Vingorla - - „ | Saturday | A.M. | Hurnee - - „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Goa - - -Arr. | Saturday | A.M. | Bombay - -Arr | Wednesday | P.M. |

The Steamer "OORUN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Departure from Boree Bunder to | Oorun. | | Oolwa | | Karanjah. | | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class ... .. | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Second Class ... .. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class ... .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

### STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | £ 64 | 10 | 0 | Including Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | „ 37 | 5 | 0 | |
| Third Class | „ 23 | 5 | 0 | |

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Offices of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 20th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

### NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

| From Bhownuggur. | | | From Surat. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 12th, | Thursday. | April | 9th, | Monday. |
| „ | 18th, | Wednesday. | „ | 15th, | Sunday. |
| „ | 24th, | Tuesday. | „ | 21st, | Saturday. |
| „ | 30th, | Monday. | „ | 27th, | Friday. |
| May | 6th, | Sunday. | May | 3rd, | Thursday. |
| „ | 12th, | Saturday. | „ | 9th, | Wednesday. |
| „ | 18th, | Friday. | „ | 15th, | Tuesday. |
| „ | 24th, | Thursday. | „ | 21st, | Monday. |
| „ | 30th, | Wednesday. | „ | 27th, | Sunday. |
| | | | June | 2nd, | Saturday. |

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class ... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class ... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched 19th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on Saturday the 12th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

FOR MOULMAIN DIRECT.

(*To sail on the 15th May.*)

THE Ship "CARDROSS," R. Gilchrist, Master. For Freight or Passage apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, or the Master on board.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *British India*.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Mr. J. FRED. PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.

Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the CALL of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE per Share, made payable on the 28th February, be paid on the 1st June, the Shares on which the Call remains unpaid will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकळे-मेशन, आंड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबे बरमा तरडींग कारपेरिषन (लीमीटेड).

ધી બોમબે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

## NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. per annum will be charged on all SECOND CALLS on NEW SHARES in the Company which shall remain unpaid on 15th inst., and any Shares on which the Second Call shall not have been paid on 1st June will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED to the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited), to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

### THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

*For Children.*—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

*Wedding* and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

*Ladies' own Materials* made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

### THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

ONE NIGHT MORE.

FRIDAY, 11th MAY.

NEW AND ASTOUNDING EXPERIMENTS.

THE ENTERTAINMENT IN FULL!

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

Respectfully announces that in consequence of the handsome manner he has been supported, it gives him pleasure to comply with the request of his numerous friends by appearing *once more* in Bombay, previous to his departure for China. It has been suggested that it would be well on this occasion to introduce

A NEW ELECTRICAL ENTERTAINMENT

In addition to Electro-Biology, to enable those persons who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful demonstration of

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

To see the manifestations of scientific researches amusingly and popularly exhibited by the aid of a large and costly apparatus. In order to afford time for a series of

BEAUTIFUL PHENOMENA

The remarks, accompanying each experiment, will be as brief as possible.

The Evening's Amusement will commence with the Bombardment of an Imaginary Fleet surrounding a small Fort, mounting a number of Guns suspended from the centre of the Theatre, showing the adaptability of

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY

For Military purposes, blasting of Rocks, &c. The Guns will be under the immediate management of an IMPROMPTU "SPRIGHTLY," at whose command a brisk firing will be kept up.

To be followed by a Novel and

BRILLIANT SURPRISE.

A handsome

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE

Will be introduced, showing the probability of its SUPERSEDING STEAM POWER.

Also a beautiful

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT,

Mounting eighteen square feet of Glass.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL will perform the astonishing Feat of

LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER.

IMITATION FIERY RAIN.

For the first time in Bombay,

BURNING OF MAGNESIUM WIRE.

Its dazzling brilliancy equals the rays of the Sun, and is admitted to be the great Artificial Light man has yet produced. This will be exhibited gratuitously at the top of the Theatre, outside, at a quarter before eight o'clock.

A new and novel experiment called

THE MAGIC CHAIR

will for the first time be introduced.

INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

To conclude with a variety of new and wonder-striking Experiments in

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 5 | Upper Circle | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls | „ 3 | Pit | „ 1 |

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.

A BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

## NOTICES.

*NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

*Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.*

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—HORSES.—Thirty-three selected HORSES, arrived ex Ship *Stag* from Melbourne, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION without reserve if not previously disposed of, on a day to be hereafter advertised.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl. Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of Chudders of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.

Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Bombay Press Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, this day it was resolved that Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts, "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued," be expunged. In compliance with Act XIX. of 1857, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the same place at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1866, in order to confirm the above Resolution.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

11th April 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

### TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
Assistant Masters.
Rev. C. McDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

## NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Corporation, advertised to be held on 9th instant, is POSTPONED to 16th instant.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

8th May 1866.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.

D. MACPHERSON, }
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, } Liquidators.
REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, }

Bombay, 8th May 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—The undersigned beg to give notice that they will be prepared to refund the sum of TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER SHARE (equal to twenty-five per cent· of the amount of Calls paid up) on and after MONDAY the 14th May next, on application at the Offices of F. Chambers, Esq., Church Gate Street, Fort.

The Receipts for the First and Second Calls, accompanied by the Original Letters of Allotment, must be deposited three days previously for examination.

Wm. GILBERT, }
F. CHAMBERS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ¼ to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements and personal notices, all SHARES in the above Company on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share remain unpaid are hereby ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 and the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

7th May 1866.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

### SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

*Caution.*—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Treacher & Co.<br>Rogers & Co. |
| Poonah | Rogers & Co.<br>Treacher & Co. |
| Kurrachee | Budgett and Hughes. |
| Kotree | Budgett and Hughes. |

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## WANTED.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR. Apply by letter, with Testimonials, to Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly trained MASTER, for one of the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. A Certificated Teacher will be preferred.

He must be married, and his Wife will be required to superintend the Girls' Department.

Apply, stating age and forwarding Testimonial, to either of the undersigned.

Rev. D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries Bombay
Rev. JOHN PATON, } Scottish Education Society.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW LADY, residing in the best part of Liverpool, near Prince's Park, desires to receive into her Family two or three little Girls from India, whose Parents may be anxious to secure for them a first rate English education, combined with careful training and a happy Home. Her two Daughters, finished on the Continent, speak and write German and French with fluency, are excellent Pianists, and draw in Crayon and Water Colours.

References in Liverpool: Archdeacon JONES, Waterloo Road, Rev. W. H. FALCONER, Incumbent of St. Bride's Church, Thomas Carlisle, Esq., of Calcutta.

For further particulars please to apply to

C. H. LUCIUS, Elphinstone Circle.

## NOTICES.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

*Patrons.*—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

*Master.*—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magenta. | Roseine. | Fuchsine. | Violet. |
| Purple. | Crimson. | Mauve. | Blue. |
| Green. | Canary. | Orange. | Yellow. |
| Phosphine. | Scarlet. | Red. | Ultramarine. |
| Brown. | Black. | Regina. | Soluble Blue. |

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

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and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

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The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics.
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burne I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, several SHOPS in business parts of the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a comfortable, cool BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, newly painted, matted, and papered. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Vincent. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET, (immediate possession), the SHOP lately vacated by Messrs. Thornhill & Co., in Medow Street. Apply to

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

## THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

*In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly*
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

*Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.*

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions were effected in Bombay Bank shares at ½ per cent discount : they close at par. United Victorias rose from 1,325 to 1,365 and close at 1,345 per share ; Backbays 3,800 per share, nominal ; Elphinstones 710 ; New Do. 65 ; Mazagons 300 ; Freres 150 per share ; Commercials 38 discount ; Old Financials 16 discount ; Bombay Presidency Bank 42 discount. Market quiet.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight... | 2s. 1⅜d. |
| Do. Credits... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1½d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d. |
| Calcutta ... | At sight ... | 101 |
| Do. ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99¾ |
| Do. ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 98¾ |
| Madras ... | 30 Do. do. ... | 99 |
| China ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 212 |

BANKS

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. ct. | | |
| 3,00,000 | 500 | 500 | 16 | Agra Bank ... | 94 p ct premium. |
| 100,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Alliance Bank ... | 55 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Asiatic Bank Corptn | 30 p ct dis. |
| ..... | 200 | 100 | .... | Asiatic New Issue... | 32 p ct dis. |
| 2,110,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal ... | 7,100 p ct pm. |
| 1,250,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Bank of India... | 95 p ct dis. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p ct | Bombay Bank ... | ½ p ct pm. |
| 750,000 | 25 | 20 | ..... | Bombay City Bank. | 40 per share. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ..... | Bombay Pres. Bank | 42 p ct dis. |
| 3,000,000 | 200 | 200 | Rs 4 pr | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 32 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ...... | Brokers' Banking Company .. .. | 35 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 25 | nil | Central Bank... | 75 dis. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | 15 p ct pm. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | ..... | China Bank ... | 4 discount. |
| 750,000 | 25 | 25 | 17 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 68 p ct premium. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Commercial Bank... | 38 discount. |
| 1,600,000 | 200 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | 50 p ct pm nm. |
| 625,000 | 250 | 25 | ...... | East Indian Bank .. | 70 p ct dis. |
| 600,000 | 250 | 100 | ...... | Imperial Banking and Trading Co... | 28 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Indian Peninsula London & China Bk. | 65 p ct dis. |
| 200,000 | 100 | 3 | ...... | London & Bombay Bk | 8 p share. |
| 3,750,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | Madras Bank... .. | 76 p ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 6 p ct | National Bank of India ... ... | 230 per share. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Oriental Bank Cor | 92 p ct pm. |
| 600,000 | 20 | 200 | ...... | Royal Bank of India | 70 p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 200 | 100 | ...... | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank... | 25 p ct pm nm. |
| .... | 250 | 100 | ...... | Guzerat Bank ... | 8 dis. |

LAND COMPANIES

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | ...... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. .. .. | 3,800 per share. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p s | Elphinstone Land Co. .. .. .. | 710 per share. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 100 | | New Do. .. .. | 65 per share. |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | ... .. | Frere Land Co. .. | 150 per share. |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | ... .. | House and Land Investment Co. .. | 300 per share |
| 1,00,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.. | 300 per share. |
| ...... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 25 p s | Port Canning... .. | 200 dis. |
| ...... | 10,000 | 6,000 | | United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.. | 1,345 per share. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans | .. .. | ..Rs. 88 |
| " " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 | .. .. | .. " 93 |
| " " Co.'s " " 1835-36 | .. .. | } " 87 |
| " " " " " 1842-43 | .. .. | |
| " " " " " 1854-55 | .. .. | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 | .. .. | .. " 103 |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 | .. .. | .. " Par. |
| Five and a half per cent. | .. .. | .. " 108¼ |

# MILITARY.

## ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Greenlaw, Lieutenant R. W. W., 17th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

Hooke, Lieutenant H. H., 45th Foot on duty, from Poona.

Watting, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Adams, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

## DEPARTURE.—MAY 10.

Stevens, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, to Deesa.

# GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Thursday, 10th May.

Assistant Surgeon A. Royle, Royal Artillery, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1866.

Captain W. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

- Major H. Stevens, Madras Staff Corps, Senior Wing Commandant, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, for twenty months.
- Surgeon Major M. Kane, M.A. M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, Acting Assay Master, Bombay, for twenty months.
- Major T. Candy, of the Invalid Establishment, Commandant Sion Fort, for fifteen months.
- Captain J. A. Fuller, R E., Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor at the Presidency, for eighteen months.
- Captain E. M. Smith, Staff Corps, Commanding No. 1 Company Sappers and Miners, for eighteen months.
- Lieutenant W. L. Hallett, Adjutant Her Majesty's 1st Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers), for twenty months.

Major H. W. Holland, Acting Commissary General, is allowed sixty days' privilege leave to England, to commence from the date of the departure from Aden of the Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on the 24th instant. Major W. Gray, Acting Deputy Commissary General, will conduct his duties on his responsibility.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Robert Spence is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency from the 26th April 1866, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer of Royal Engineers is raised to increased pay, viz :—

- Lieutenant C. B. Pridden, from 27th February 1866 inclusive, vice Lloyd, promoted.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

*Cadre 2nd European Regiment L. I.*—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Alfred Utterson, to be Captain from the 25th February 1866, vice Bruce, deceased.

Surgeon Charles James Sylvester, M.D., having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon Major.

Captain H. S. Daniell, Cadre H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Captain R. Johnstone, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Rutnagherry.

Major W. Pirie, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, in the second grade.

# ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th May.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

- Lieutenant J. E. M. Sperrin, 95th Foot, from 4th May to 4th November, to England, on urgent private affairs.
- Brevet Colonel the Hon'ble E. Massey, 95th Foot, from 1st to 31st May, on medical certificate, in extension of leave on private affairs.
- Lieutenant F. W. Stevenson, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from date of departure, for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

# CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1866.

Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy is appointed Registrar of Bombay, under the Indian Registration Act of 1866.

Mr. J. S. White, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for fifteen months, under Section XXX. of the Old Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. M. Melvill, Registrar General of Assurances, is allowed leave of absence, under Section VI. of the Civil Absentee Rules, to proceed to England for fifteen months.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- Major W. Pirie to act as Superintendent of Police of Kulladghee, in the Second Grade.
- Captain R. Johnstone to act as Superintendent of Police of Rutnagherry.
- Lieutenant H. S. Daniell to act as Superintendent of Police of Kaira.
- Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodew to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, continuing to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona.
- Rao Bhahadoor Tirmulrao Venkutesh to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Belgaum.

Kan Bahadoor Kazee Shahaboodeen Ibrahim, District Deputy Magistrate of Ahmedabad, and temporarily employed in Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Surat District.

Azum Soorujram Oomedram, First Karkoon in the Chowrasee Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Azum Ramchundra Sukharam, Mamlutdar of the Sholapoor Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. C. D. Bentley to be Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., from the 1st March 1866, vice Mr. J. W. Orr.

The following appointments are made in the Cotton Frauds Department under Act IX. of 1863 :—

- Mr. S. J. Harrison to be Inspector, vice Mr. J. Bulkley, resigned.
- Mr. C. Wilkinson to be Inspector, vice Mr. Harrison, and to act for Mr. R. H. Showell.
- Mr. F. Turner to act for Mr. Harrison.
- Mr. E. M. Pearson to act for Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. B. Bradford has been appointed Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor.

Mr. J. R. Morgan is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 14th instant.

Mr. J. Jamieson, 1st Class Pilot, to be Acting Senior Pilot, vice Mr. Smith, appointed Acting 2nd Assistant Master Attendant.

Mr. J. Walke, 2nd Class Pilot, to be Acting 1st Class Pilot.

Mr. J. Dodd, 3rd Class Pilot, to be Acting 2nd Class Pilot.

Mr. W. O. Jones, 3rd Class Pilot, to be 2nd Class Pilot from 20th April 1866, vice Mr. T. Nancarrow, deceased.

Mr. H. T. Corke is appointed Probationary Pilot.

# SHIPPING.

WE have no Arrival or Departure to announce.

The British ship *Lucy and Harriet*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go Home either as LADY'S or CHILD'S MAID. Apply to "S. M," care of this Office.

TO LET, in Poona, partly furnished, a large BUNGALOW, near the Malcolm Tank. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a newly-built upper roomed BUNGALOW on Bandora, facing the sea. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Office.
J. L. BRODIE.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to
B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately occupied by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD. For particulars apply to MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK, at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle.
10th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Louisa*, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SCOWCROFT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his Certificate of Assessment to the Books of the Bhooleshwur Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th May 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EXTRA TRAIN on SUNDAY and MONDAY for the ACCOMMODATION of MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—Until further notice the Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 5-40 P. M. on Sunday for Callian will be run on to Kurjut calling at Narel at 8-45 P. M. and arriving at Kurjut at 9-10 P. M. A Return Train will leave Kurjut every Monday morning at 6-10 A. M., Narel 6-35 A. M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-35 A. M.

First, second, and third class Passengers will be booked by these Trains at ordinary fares.
E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BORA HUSSONBHOY CADURBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to convey by way of mortgage—Firstly, a piece of Fazendaree ground (whereof Trimbuck Viznath Prabhoo is the Fazendar) together with the Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bhoeewadda Second Row, in the Island of Bombay, measuring 101 4/9th square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by Property formerly belonging to the said Hussonbhoy Cadurbhoy and now belonging to Nurrotumdass Narrondass, on the South by Second Bhoeewadda Street aforesaid, on the East by the Chawl or range of Buildings consisting of 4 compartments or divisions of shops there under formerly belonging to the late Hormusjee Dorabjee Patell and now belonging to the said Hussonbhoy Cadurbhoy, being the hereditaments hereinafter secondly described, and on the West by Property formerly belonging to Mahasur Mooljee and now belonging to the said Hussonbhoy Cadurbhoy, and which said premises are occupied by Marwaddy Bejraz Hunsookroy and others, and are or lately were assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 51. And secondly, a piece of Fazendaree ground (whereof Wiswanath Madhowjee is the Fazendar) together with the Chawl or range of Buildings consisting of 4 compartments or divisions of shops thereunder standing thereon, situate in Jugjeevun Kika Street, in the Island of Bombay, measuring 175 2/9ths square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by Property formerly belonging to the said Hussonbhoy Cadurbhoy and now belonging to the said Nurrotumdass Narrondass, on the South by Bhoeewadda Second Row aforesaid, on the East by Jugjeevun Kika Street aforesaid, and on the West by the said Dwelling-house and Premises formerly belonging to the said Hormusjee Dorabjee Patell and now belonging to the said Hussonbhoy Cadurbhoy, being the hereditaments hereinbefore firstly described, and which said last mentioned premises are occupied by Joshee Vusram Hunsraz and others, and are or lately were assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 92. Any person having or claiming any Estate or Interest in the said Premises or any of them, whether by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, is requested to make the same known to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the intending Mortgagee, at their Office in Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Mortgage will be completed without reference thereto if any such claims there be.—Dated this 11th day of May 1866.
ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

NOTICE.—Messrs. J. LOWE and Company beg to inform the Public in general, that they will establish an OFFICE on or about the 15th instant (of which further notice will be given) styled
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY
AND
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

We publish below the spirit of our scheme, and hope to receive the kind patronage and support of the Public.

Messrs. J. Lowe and Company engage to keep up a Register of all Domestic Servants, both employed and unemployed in the Island of Bombay, containing all particulars as to description, capacity, character, time of service, previous service, &c &c., and in fact all necessary information of any such servants, to enable them, in the first place, to supply at any time such servants, as may be wanted, and for the further advantage of tracing such servants more readily, who might have committed theft, or any other serious offence.

Each servant recommended by them to any party will receive from our Office a small Book containing 20 pages, with the full description of such servants on the first page, "as per copy enclosed," the rest of the pages will be numbered and shall be kept for certificate and remarks only.

Any party who may employ any such servant recommended by them should at once get possession of his Book, and keep such in safe custody until his services be dispensed with, in which case this Book should be returned to their Office with any remark thought proper ; in case, however, a servant has committed theft or robbery this Book should at once be forwarded to the nearest police authorities to enable them to make instant enquiries into the case.

Any such servant who has once committed himself in the way of any serious offence, and which has been proved against him, will not again be recommended by them, his Book of service will be cancelled and filed in our office.

Should any servant come to their office more than three times within 12 months for service without sufficient reasons, and such which have justified him of leaving his former employes, he will not be recommended again by them, and as above his Book will be withdrawn.

This arrangement will apply equally to all servants of any capacity recommended by them for service.

Messrs. J. Lowe and Company engage further to have a complete Registry of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Private Boarding Houses, &c. &c., with all the particulars possible in printed forms, and which may be had at their office on paying a fee of Rs. 2.

A staff of secret Native Detective Officers will be kept on by them, to watch the movements of any such servants which may appear to be *suspicious characters*, and any theft or serious offence committed by any of the servants recommended by them, one or more of our detective officers will be put at the disposal of the Police authorities to act in conjunction with them until the culprit is taken, and the case successfully traced.

For laying this Prospectus before the public, Messrs. J. Lowe and Company feel confident, that through their arrangements, the hitherto experienced difficulties in getting good and trustworthy servants will be done away with, and a complete check on all their movements will alone be sufficient to diminish crime now so often committed ; and with the greatest difficulties traced, as seldom in case of escape, a description can be made out, which, however, through their arrangements would be obtained in a moment's notice, and the case more easily brought home.

The fee chargeable for Registry of Domestic Servants is Rupee 1.

For Artizans Rupees 2.

For Wet Nurses, Lady's Maids, for passage to England &c. &c., Rupees 5.

For Coolee Labour annas 8 per Head.

For supplying Boarders to Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c. &c., Rupees 2 each.

The above fees are in any case chargeable to both parties.

Applications from parties wishing to have their servants registered, should be in writing, giving particulars of residence, capacity, and *caste preferred*, and accompanied by the usual fee.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

## CALENDAR.—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Monday ... ... ...14th 7h. 49m. P. M.
First Quarter, Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

| Days | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Fri. | 11 | Moon passes 2° 53' N. of Mars at 4-31 A.M. | 5 28 | 6 24 | 8 2 | 8 32 | 9th May 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 61s. 2. |
| Sat. | 12 | Mercury at greatest elongation 25° 53' W at 6-1. A.M | 5 28 | 6 24 | 9 1 | 9 30 | |
| Sun. | 13 | Sunday after Ascension. | 5 28 | 6 25 | 9 54 | 10 19 | |
| Mon. | 14 | New Moon at 7-49 P.M. | 5 27 | 6 25 | 10 43 | 11 6 | |
| Tues. | 15 | Mars rises at 3-7 A.M. | 5 27 | 6 25 | 11 29 | 11 52 | |
| Wed. | 16 | Moon passes 5° 23' S. of Venus at 4-35 A.M. | 5 26 | 6 26 | .... | 0 15 | |
| Thurs. | 17 | Day breaks at 4-46 A.M. | 5 26 | 6 26 | 0 37 | 0 59 | |

NOW READY:

No. VII. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
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THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
*Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.*

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Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | April 19 | KURRACHEE | May 5 |
| AGRA | May 5 | LAHORE | May 2 |
| ALLAHABAD | May 4 | LONDON | April 10 |
| AUSTRALIA | Mar. 24 | MAURITIUS | April 7 |
| ALEXANDRIA | April 11 | MADRAS | May 5 |
| BANGALORE | May 5 | MALTA | April 9 |
| CALCUTTA | May 3 | MEERUT | May 4 |
| CAPE | Feb. 13 | OOTACAMUND | May 3 |
| CEYLON | April 30 | OUDH | May 2 |
| COCHIN | April 28 | PENANG | April 24 |
| DELHI | May 5 | PUNJAUB | May 2 |
| FRANCE | April 4 | SUEZ | April 22 |
| HONGKONG | April 14 | SINGAPORE | April 23 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

WE dilated a few days ago on the greater advantages of health enjoyed by married men in India over unmarried, drawing our statistics from the circumstances of the subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund. It appears to be clear that the Benedicts have much the best chance of living, and that celibacy is a slow poison, though possibly a pleasant one. If this fact be true of those of good station, it will be found to apply with even greater cogency to men of a lower class : we refer particularly to the rank and file of the army. The causes of the greater mortality amongst unmarried officers, act with increased virulence on bachelor soldiers. Hospital records may be consulted by any who wish to know what diseases are the most prevalent with troops, and the result of their inquiries will be the conviction that, if the perpetration of matrimony were more encouraged in the army, the men would be far healthier. No soldier is allowed to marry without leave from his commanding officer ; a restriction which is necessary to prevent the introduction of bad characters into the regimental quarters. If the soldier choose to marry without leave, he enjoys none of the privileges of a married man. He has to live in barracks, is not provided with separate quarters, and receives no allowance. On the other hand, the sanction of the commanding officer entitles the bride to a room and to an allowance of eight rupees a month if European, amd six and a half rupees if coloured : a nice distinction ! When there are children, born of lawful wedlock, an allowance of two and a half rupees is granted for the support of each. A separate apartment is allotted to each family, and punkhas and tatties are put up in the hot season. This is all very just and proper as far as it goes ; but it does not go very far. The Queen's Regulations allow marriages in the proportion of twelve women (in India) to every hundred rank and file. What are they among so many ? In England, six is the limit. These numbers are exclusive of the wives of staff sergeants and sergeants, it is true, but the calculation remains the same for the large body of private soldiers : of whom twelve per cent. are permitted that superior chance of prolonging their days in the land, which we have shown to be the particular privilege of Indian matrimony. In Bombay parlance, marriage in the army is at 88 per cent. discount. What becomes of the remainder, the eighty-eight per cent. who are denied a hearth to themselves, or shall we say a punkah to themselves, as more in keeping with the local colouring ? The Grand Matrimonial Association is decidedly limited, and as little in request as the other Alliance Corporations, quoted daily.

This is the gravest question connected with the economy of the army. What is to become of the eighty-eight per cent of strong, well fed, Englishmen ? The subject is one very difficult to handle in a public print. Our military authorities are not exactly blind to the evil, but they are priest-ridden. The Exeter Hall faction, blatant with narrow-minded bigotry, cries out that to attempt to palliate the consequences of a vice, is to countenance the vice itself. The French are wiser in their generation. They have a passion for regulation, and a regulation for passion ; the result is inevitable ; their hospitals are not crowded with enthetic cases as ours are.

The number of women allowed to embark for India with their husbands is twelve per cent. of rank and file, precisely the same proportion as is permitted to be kept up on landing. This may seem to be a matter of course, but when it is considered that only six per cent. have been allowed in barracks at home previous to the embarkation, the sudden rise will appear to contemplate that some soldiers have been married beyond the allotted number, or that marriages are expected to take place freely at the last moment. It is to be hoped that this expectation is commonly fulfilled, for the supply of suitable consorts in India is scarcely commensurate with the demand. The permitted proportion of twelve per cent. is rarely attained. The rank and file either cannot or will not marry.

Government does not encourage the matrimonial state enough to overcome the difficulties in its way : and this brings before us the reflection, as to whether it is for the interest of Government or not that soldiers should be married. The question is, of course, one of expense. The drilled soldier costs a large sum to bring out and put down in India. He has to be very constantly replaced and renewed, operations which are highly expensive. Either he dies, is invalided home, takes his discharge when time-expired, is ordered home with his regiment, or stays out in India. Government tries to prevent the first and second as much as possible by sanitary measures ; and attempts to convert the third and fourth into the fifth by administering a bonus on volunteering or re-enlistment. The great inducement to men to remain in India is not much attended to, we mean that of comfortable marriage. The health of the married man being far better than that of the unmarried, it is clearly for the interest of Government that as many as possible should be married, that is, unless it be found that the necessary allowance of thirteen rupees (taking two children as the average) more than counterbalances the saving in life ; to this saving in life, must be added the saving in sending home. Married soldiers are not so frequently invalided in proportion to their numbers as single ones. Married soldiers always re-enlist. Married soldiers generally volunteer to stop out in India. Putting all these advantages together, we believe that the saving will be found on the side of the marriage encouragement system. But it will be said, the men don't even marry up to the limit permitted. This is the Gordian knot, but we think we see a way of unloosing it, without having recourse to the rude method of cutting. The fact is there is no one out here for the private soldier to marry. English girls are scarce, so scarce as to be much sought after, and they turn up their pretty little noses at common soldiers, when they can become the brides of smart serjeants, or conductors well on for a pension. The rank and file are thus practically reduced to the coloured population for their choice. They do not take very kindly to this *pis aller*, and besides the allowance is then only six rupees eight annas. A few, however, in desperation, tie themselves down in this manner, and the result is very satisfactory to Government, for they are then bound to the country. Government cannot be expected to import young marriageable females for the purpose of rendering soldiers happy Benedicts. There appears to be no reason, however, why those who are willing to marry should not do so, when they have the chance. When a regiment in England is under orders for India, it is known some time beforehand, long enough generally to admit of plenty of courtships and marriages. If the percentage of twelve were raised and some slight additional benefit granted to the married soldier, numbers would gladly avail themselves of the privilege. There are plenty of girls in England who are ready and willing to marry private soldiers and put up with the inconveniences of barrack life ; and we cannot but think that judicious encouragement of marriage before leaving home for India would tend materially to the improvement of both the moral and physical condition of our European force.

## MAHABLESHWUR.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

HE who would view Mahableshwur aright, at any rate, he who would enjoy its pleasures by force of contrast, must needs journey thither by way of Mhar in a bunder boat. Your Special Correspondent can, to his sorrow, speak with the authority of experience on that point, and will, in consequence, carry to his grave one new memory of sufferings undergone in a good cause : sufferings now to be revealed for the benefit of the unwary and the enlightenment of the misinformed. I, Sir, up to about half-past one P. M. (to speak with such accuracy as circumstances over which I had no control will allow) on Wednesday last was both unwary and misinformed, and, as a consequence, listened to the insidious, albeit masculine, voice of a charmer, who charmed so wisely, as to induce me to join three other innocents in the wild and exciting pleasures of a bunder boat, bound (to use nautical terms) from the good Pier Apollo, to the port of Mhar, God's enemies, the Queen's accidents, and all other perils of the sea, rivers, tindals, commodores, and navigation whatsoever excepted. I certainly had my misgiving on the subject of sea-sickness, as well as on one or two other matters, before I determined to join in the proposed Argonautic expedition. But my friend, with that persuasive and oily tongue which distinguishes him, spoke so lightly of "the few hours' run" to the mouth of the river Bankote, and grew so eloquent in praise of a glorious ham which he had on board, of the ecstatic delights of iced champagne, cool claret, and creamy Allsopp stowed by the gallon "below" (wherever that may be), and more than eloquent upon the merits of hard boiled eggs on a marine voyage, that all my fears were scattered to the winds and I accepted his offer in lightness of heart, not to say buoyancy of spirit. I may here record with gloomy satisfaction that the iced champagne and cool claret, stowed so freely below, turned out to be the myths of a too hopeful or brilliant an imagination, and that my ham-promising, beer-digesting friend was, in an hour or two after sailing, as unable to taste or even look at those delicacies as I was myself.

When the time for starting came I arrived on board our craft in a most becoming nautical costume, to which, partly by way of variety, partly in anticipation of a ride from Mhar to the Hills, I had given the very becoming, if somewhat incongruous, addition of a pair of top boots and spurs. In this dress, I believe, I may have looked something between an amiable pirate and a rider at Mr. McCollum's Circus : but I beg to protest now, as I did when it was bestowed upon me, against the opprobrious epithet of "Horse-Marine" which was more than suggested by my friends when I appeared thus arrayed among them. I know that I *felt* like a boatswain or a commodore or any other able seaman, and surveyed our lovely boat with the eye of a corsair, to whom "the glad waters of the dark blue sea" are as familiar as the front seat of his shigram or the heights of his office stool. This feeling, I am bound to say, had begun to wear off before we were quite clear of the Pier, and ere we had reached the Outer Light, it had given way to sensations of an entirely different description.

I am glad that no credible witnesses saw your special correspondent during the twenty-four hours which elapsed between the Harbour of Bombay and the mouth of the river. I say *no* credible witnesses, deliberately, because two of my friends, whatever they may say (as they do) to the contrary, were so nauseated as to be able to attend to nothing but their own ailments ; and while the third who was not, to his endless disgrace, sick at all, took so mean and unfair an advantage in the matter of liquor, of our unresisting and helpless condition, and drank so liberally of our beer as to be unable to render a trustworthy, or, I believe, even a coherent, account of anything that occurred before his eyes. It was ludicrously said that I looked "woolly" and "white about the gills :" my expressive countenance was irreverently alluded to as being "green as a water-melon" and "yellow as a guinea." My performances over the ride were described in exaggerated terms too odious to mention. My boots are reported to have been sometimes on the sea, sometimes up the mast, and always anywhere except where might reasonably have been expected to be. But these things are fables. All I recollect and confess to is feeling utterly woe-begone by reason of a great and continuous rolling and pitching and tossing, and a strong desire to push an odious monster (at other times an amiable and inoffensive person), who offered me food and drink at inopportune moments, into the sea, and of generally finding myself in the way of everybody else.

After the long swell of the Indian Ocean, or whatever other name this villainous sea goes by, after the frantic "behaviours" of our craft, after having seen for twenty-four hours earth, sky and water wildly jumbled together in a melancholy mass which meant nothing except agonies, and spasms, and ecstasies of unhappiness more or less (but generally more) acute, it was no light treat to enter the beautiful undisturbed water of the Bankote river. For the first time, then, I began to take kindly to the sea, and to understand that yachting was rather my profession than otherwise. I raised myself and looked at my friends, and they looked at me. We were all sallow,—not to say dirty,—but happy ; a feeling which was only damped upon discovering for the first time the fearful inroads which had been made in our provisions by the gentleman who had not been sick. If a tin of sausages and half a loaf had not stood between us and starvation, I cannot say to what extreme length our resuscitated appetites might not have proceeded. At any rate we looked at our healthy friend in so ogreish a manner, that he visibly grew pale, as he thought no doubt of scenes which had been enacted on board ships under similar circumstances, and remembered that "cold missionaries on sideboards" had been mentioned as delicacies by competent judges. Nature had so obviously marked him out as the victim that he must have felt that the ordinary mode of selection by "lots" was in this case absurd and quite out of the question. What he owes to that tin of sausages he will never perhaps fully appreciate : all I can say is that, for my own part, I almost regret that an opportunity, which may never return, was lost of gaining an unusual gastronomical experience, even at the expense of a mourning wife and fatherless children. To the detriment of the interests of literature and the annals of crime, however, we arrived at Mhar without the tragedy hinted at above ; and the world has lost a new version.

As circumstances over which I had no control prevent my giving you any really valuable nautical information with regard to our sea trip, so circumstances over which I deliberately chose to exercise no control will unfortunately deprive your readers of a very elaborate work I had originally contemplated on the navigation and scenery of the Bankote River, and the manners and customs of the dwellers on its banks. This is the more to be lamented, because I believe that nature intended me, like Robinson Crusoe or Sindbad the Sailor, for a great explorer and discoverer, if ever I get over my sea sickness, which, however, I don't think I ever should. All I am in a condition at present to record concerning the Bankote River is that it is a good deal like a great many other rivers. It seemed to consist principally of water, which, thank Heaven, was smooth, tempered with mud, and variegated by little islands. It is not for me to quarrel with the wise economy of nature, but I confess that I cannot see what good purpose either islands or mud banks can serve in a river except it be to perplex tindals and keep native sailors shouting. I know one commodore was perpetually bothered, and our crew in a most lively condition of lung. We were always shifting the sails, splicing our main braces, shivering our timbers, squaring our helm, and going through other aquatic performances dear to the souls of the initiated and utterly incomprehensible even on the small scale of a bunder boat to the general public.

Our journey from Mhar to the Hills does not possess many features of interest. But I cannot pass without remark one beautiful instance of the rule of compensation which we find governing all earthly things, in the fact that our friend who was not sea sick got so very bad a pony to ride that, he was not only left ignominiously behind, but actually was compelled to walk, and lead or carry his pony, I don't exactly know which. On our arrival at Kineshwur, at the foot of the Ghât, we did a thing, the sight of which I grieve to think was lost to our *Bombay Saturday Reviewer*. There is no travellers' bungalow there, and we had to do our tubbing in the open air in the fashion prevalent among the primitive inhabitants of Japan. But our operations being conducted on the high road, in sight of snakes and men, we improvised what I before had thought impossible—that "exact medium between full dress and nudity" which the *Reviewer* so eloquently recommends as the evening costume of Bombay. At one time this with us consisted of a shirt, at another of a pair of trousers, according as it became necessary to deal with our upper or nether limbs. I hope this hint will not be lost to society when it thinks of adopting the *Reviewer's* suggestions. The effect in a ball room would at least be original.

Our ill luck did not quite desert us even when we had got to the top of the Hill, for it was our fate to burst upon the fashionable world of Mahableshwar collected at Bombay Point. Your Special Correspondent's appearance was so exceedingly disreputable at this time, that some humane Parsee recommended him to get into his palkee, with the remark that he looked very fatigued. This was simply a delicate way of putting the indubitable fact that he looked extremely filthy ; as such it was accepted and acted upon, and your S. C. thus, under cover of a palanquin and the advancing shades of evening, sneaked into the friendly quarters which now shelter him.

## LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

*Subscription Telegram.*

LONDON, 4TH MAY, 6-25 P. M.

The specie shipped by the Southampton steamer to-day was as follows :—For Calcutta £5,000, and for Madras £2,500.

Fair Dhollera 10½d., market quiet.
Fair Western 10d.
Bengal Cotton 8d.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock of Cotton, all kinds... | 785,000 bales. |
| Total stock of Surats ... | ...256,000 " |
| Total Sales of the Week... | ... 50,000 " |
| Week's Sales of Surats ... | ... 17,000 " |
| Total Imports of Week ... | ... 17,500 " |

Manchester market depressed and heavy, and rates gradually declining.

7 lb. Shirtings 11s. 9d.
No. 40 Mule Twist 1s. 8d.
Manufactured Copper £91 per ton.
Bar Silver 5s. 1d. to 5s. 1⅛d.

Exchange :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Calcutta ........................ | 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11⅞d. |
| " Madras ........................ | 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11⅞d. |
| " Bombay ........................ | 1s. 11⅝d. to 2s. |

Government of India Securities :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cents ........................ | 87½ to 88½. |
| Fives........................ | Unintelligible. |
| Five-and-a-half........................ | 106½ to 107½. |

It is reported that France is about to send troops to Rome.

*By Indian Telegraph.*

GALLE, 9th May.
Steamer *Niphon*, from Bombay, anchored.

GALLE, 10th May.
Steamer *Erymanthe*, from Calcutta, anchored.

MADRAS, 9th May.
Steamer *Golconda* sailed for Calcutta.

## BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Bank of Bengal yesterday reduced its rates one per cent. all round.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. S. White is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for fifteen months.

MR. M. MELVILL, Registrar General of Assurances, is allowed leave of absence, to proceed to England, for fifteen months.

ELLAHIBUX KHOODABUX was yesterday committed by Mr. F. L. Brown, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, for causing hurt to one Bhagoo, woman.

VISRAM BHOWAN was yesterday fined, by the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, in the sum of ten rupees, for assaulting one Wittoo Ramjee.

WE understand that Dr. T. B. Johnstone will be appointed as Acting Registrar of Mortuary Returns and Registrar of Births and Deaths, in place of the late Dr. Haines.

MR. J. R. MORGAN, Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service, Bombay establishment, from the 14th instant.

MR. BROWN yesterday sentenced Heeradass Jeevansing to rigorous imprisonment in the County Gaol for a month, for obtaining, by false pretences, thirty rupees, from a mendicant named Dewram Ragoo.

WITH reference to a letter signed "Paterfamilias," which appeared in our columns yesterday, we are requested by Mr. Du Bois to state that he is not appointed by the Diocesan Board of Education to organise its schools.

ON and after Sunday and Monday next, we understand, that special arrangements will be made on the G. I. P. Railway for a passenger train for the accommodation of Matheran traffic.

ON Sunday morning next, and until further notice, Divine Service will be held on board the *Semiramis*. It is hoped that captains of crews in the harbour will facilitate the attendance of their men. The blue ensign will be hoisted.

WE beg to call the reader's attention to an excellent scheme for the registration and hiring of servants, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. The projector, Mr. Lowe, is a man of respectability, and it is to be hoped his enterprise will be well supported.

THE Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced Mahadoo Jotee and Hurry Lingoo to suffer rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction for two months each, on conviction of stealing a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 45, the property of one Nagoo Janoo.

IN our report of the case of Mr. John Gordon, heard before Sir Joseph Arnould on Tuesday, in which an application was made to set aside an order of the Chief Justice for the liquidation of Mr. Gordon's estate under trustees, the statement at the conclusion as to costs was inadvertently ambiguous. It should have been stated that the application was dismissed with costs.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on the Esplanade, this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture........ | " Wildschutz" ................ | Lortzing. |
| Quadrille ........ | " My Mary Ann" ............ | Montgomery. |
| Fantasia.......... | " A Day at Pocna" ......... | L. Werner. |
| Waltz .............. | " Serenaders" ................ | Coulton. |
| Aria................ | " La Peri" .................... | Burgmuller. |
| Polka .............. | " Papageno" .................. | Strany. |

TIME intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday :—From Kurrachee, max. 27 hours 4 minutes, min. 5 hours 24 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 5 hours 14 minutes, min. 0 hour 25 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 34 hours 2 minutes, min. 17 hours 18 minutes. From Madras, max. 21 hours 42 minutes, min. 15 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 5th, and Continent of Europe 4th. Oldest dates from United Kingdom, 3rd and 4th, and Continent of Europe 2nd and 3rd May.

FROM all parts of the island complaints arise of the heavy taxation recently imposed by the Municipality. The most curious plan we have yet heard of for replenishing the Municipal Exchequer is that of charging a trifling fee for the granting of licenses for permission to parade the streets with music on the occasion of native marriages and other *tamashas*. During the past month no less than three thousand four hundred and ninety-two rupees have been recovered and credited to the Municipal Commissioner from this source of revenue. As these processions are at the best of times an intolerable nuisance, and as money on such festive occasions appears to be a secondary consideration, judging from the way in which it is squandered right and left, we beg to suggest something more than a trifling fee. The Lighting and Police rates are frightfully oppressive—here is an opportunity for mitigation at the expense of an acknowledged evil.

A NOTICE in yesterday's *Government Gazette* informs us that officers visiting the Neilgherries are, in numerous instances, at great inconvenience on first arrival, owing to their coming in expectation of finding it in their power to draw pay, due to them in arrears, early in the month, as elsewhere. It is therefore thought that it may contribute to the convenience of future visitors if it be thus made more generally known that (there being no pay office on the Hills) pay has to be drawn, after arrival on them, by transmitting abstracts, duly countersigned, to the Paymaster Southern Division, Trichinopoly, with a last pay certificate ; who, provided he receive them about the 7th, includes the amount in his General Order in arrears for the past month, on the Treasury at Coimbatoor, whence it is sent so as to reach this station office for *distribution* usually on the 18th or 19th. There is only this *one* monthly transmission of military pay to the Hills ; so that individuals arriving too late to be included in it, as above, have often to wait another month.

Officers of other Presidencies can only draw pay under a certificate from the Accountant Military Department of their Presidency, certificates from Division Pay Offices of other Presidencies are insufficient : officers are often at protracted inconvenience after arrival from having been unaware of this.

It is also extremely difficult to get bills or notes, of any kind whatever, cashed on the Hills : individuals often suffer great inconvenience from entertaining a contrary impression.

THE weekly summary of deaths in the Island of Bombay, dated 8th instant, shows a decrease of 26 in the number of deaths as compared with the previous week, the number being 415, and the mean of the corresponding weeks during the preceding ten years 431. There is a slight decrease in the number of deaths from fever and small-pox, and there is still a remarkable exemption from cholera :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EUROPEANS : | | PARSEES : | |
| Cholera | 0 | Cholera | 1 |
| Small-pox | 0 | Small-pox | 2 |
| Measles | 0 | Fever | 5 |
| Fever | 0 | Other diseases | 10 |
| Other diseases | 7 | JEWS : | |
| Accident | 1 | Small-pox | 1 |
| INDO-EUROPEANS : | | Fever | 1 |
| Fever | 0 | NATIVE-CHRISTIANS : | |
| Accident | 0 | Cholera | 0 |
| HINDOOS : | | Small-pox | 2 |
| Cholera | 1 | Measles | 1 |
| Small-pox | 34 | Fever | 3 |
| Measles | 7 | Other diseases | 2 |
| Fever | 174 | Accident | 0 |
| Other diseases | 50 | NEGRO-AFRICANS : | |
| Accident | 7 | Small-pox | 0 |
| Unknown cause | 0 | Fever | 1 |
| MUSSULMANS : | | Other diseases | 0 |
| Cholera | 0 | CHINESE : | |
| Small-pox | 10 | Fever | 0 |
| Measles | 2 | Other diseases | 0 |
| Fever | 69 | UNKNOWN RACES : | |
| Other diseases | 20 | Fever | 0 |
| Accident | 3 | Other diseases | 1 |

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

| | Deaths. | Mean. | | Deaths. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cholera | 2 | 71 | Sexual and Child bearing | 6 | 4 |
| Small-pox | 49 | 30 | Tegumentary | 1 | 2 |
| Measles | 10 | 17 | Cachexy | 34 | 22 |
| Fever | 253 | 269 | Leprosy | 0 | 0 |
| Nervous system | 8 | 11 | Dropsy | 0 | 3 |
| Vascular system | 1 | 1 | Accident | 11 | 3 |
| Respiratory | 16 | 20 | Unknown cause | 0 | 0 |
| Alimentay | 22 | 37 | | | |

THE removal of the Rev. C. Walford to another charge on account of his health, has necessarily delayed the action of the Bombay Diocesan Board, but it should do so no longer. If only the local committees would make known the wants of their districts in the right quarter, we might hope to hear of the speedy formation of schools. The wealth of Bombay ought to be able to supply all that is immediately needed.—*The Poona, May 10*

A FOUNTAIN, decorated with a floriated cross, the gift of one of the best of our Parsee fellow citizens, has been set up at the west end of the Cathedral. Those who have seen the martyr's memorials at Oxford will be reminded of it by this still more beautiful work of art, though of course only in proportion and general effect.—*Id.*

EVERYTHING is quiet in the Persian Gulf. The Wahabee chief at El Khatif has remonstrated against the *Highflyer's* proceedings, and declares that the attack on his fort was quite unprovoked. H. M. Sloop of War *Pantaloon*, not being any further wanted in the Gulf, will proceed to the Eastern Coast of Africa, in search of slave dhows. We hope that Colonel Pelly will endeavour to preserve the present neutrality of the Government which he represents, and leave the Arabs to settle their own disputes if possible —*Id.*

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Purbhcodass Goverdhundass, a mehta in the service of Goverdhundass Eswardass.
Rahimbhoy Rajpal, formerly a general merchant.
Cassum Essack, lately a shopkeeper.
Narayen Wamon, an English writer.
Balkisondass Bhickaridass, a broker, Hindoo.
Cowasji Dosabhoy, unemployed.
Dosabhoy Hormusji, a clerk.
Fuzloodin bin Goolam Mahomed, a general merchant.
Beejli Khoosal, a sweeper.
Hemchund Veerji, a general merchant.
James Pearse and Sorabji Cooverji, late Proprietors of the *Mercantile Press* and *Daily Post* Newspaper.
Joseph Viveiros, unemployed.
Vurjiwundass Purmanundass, a broker.
Nasserwanji Hormusji, a liquor seller.
Laldass Hurribhoy, a broker.
Narotumdass Narayendass and Hurkisondass Nurotumdass, goldsmiths.
Nanabhoy Manockji, unemployed.
Motiram Atmaram and Hurishunker Jetta, the first is a dealer in sweetmeat, and the second is a broker.
Shaik Sooltan Patel, Shaik Mahomed, and Khutizabaee, the first and second are cartdrivers, and the third unemployed.
Assur Jetta, a general merchant.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

## MR. ADDIS'S MAP OF BOMBAY.

OUR readers must have observed an advertisement which has for a lengthened period announced to the public, through the columns of the Bombay journals, that a new map of the Island of Bombay was in course of preparation by Mr. W. J Addis, M. Inst. C. E. This map has now been published, and from an examination of it, we can bear evidence to its great excellence, minuteness, and beauty. The map professes to show every street, road, and gully in the town and throughout the island, and the comprehensive scale of six inches to a mile, permits of their being delineated with the utmost clearness and precision. Mr. Addis has undoubtedly accomplished a great and important work, one of the most essential utility, one involving the most laborious and patient industry, and which only requires to be examined to be repaid with general appreciation. He has been engaged upon it since April last year, and the surveys of the island was undertaken by himself and three assistant surveyors working under his superintendence. We feel certain that his labour will be amply rewarded ; for the map, as a work of reference, will supersede all its predecessors in the same direction. It cannot be doubted that it will find a place on the walls of nearly every public office in Bombay, and we believe that orders have been received for it even from the Mofussil. It represents the projected buildings that are to go under the name of Frere Town ; and the reclamations that are in progress around the foreshore of the island. The Frere Mazagon, and Elphinstone works, as they will appear if completed according to the present plans, are laid down ; the extent of the area which the Back Bay Company is authorised to reclaim and the small section which it has already reclaimed are also delineated. The map is issued mounted on rollers at Rs. 25 and in a portable folding case at Rs. 22 per copy. For the convenience of parties who may not require complete copies it is also issued in sheets, so that a plan of any section of the island can be obtained at a cheap rate. A subsidiary and enlarged plan of the Fort is given in the corner of the map, and we are informed that Mr. Addis is engaged upon a very large plan of the Fort so minutely particular that every shop is shown upon it. The workmanship of the plan already published does the very greatest credit to the Byculla Press. It is beautifully coloured and every line is given with clear precision. The number of copies which have been thrown off is 1,000 ; and although the map is published fifteen or eighteen months too late to be of assistance to the inventive promoters of Reclamation Companies, it comes in ample time to supply a long felt want in Bombay, and we hope also in time to remunerate the gentleman who has designed it.

## REGISTRATION FEES.

THE following Table of Fees, prepared under the provisions of Section 86 of the Indian Registration Act 1866, has been approved of by the Governor General of India in Council, and is published for general information :—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Registration of documents affecting immoveable property, at per folio of 72 words | 0 | 6 |
| Minimum fee... | 2 | 8 |
| For every copy which a Registering Officer is required to send (Sections 2, 73, 74, and 78), at per folio of 72 words | 0 | 4 |
| Registration of a memorandum of decree or order (Sections 41 and 42) | 2 | 8 |
| Registration of documents affecting moveable property only, at per folio of 72 words | 0 | 3 |
| Minimum fee... | 0 | 12 |
| Allowing applicant to inspect books (Section 65) | 1 | 0 |
| Searching for entry by Registering Officer, for every year of which the Register is searched (Section 65). | 1 | 0 |
| Granting copy of | | |
| (a) A Will, per folio of 72 words... | 1 | 0 |
| Minimum fee... | 20 | 0 |
| (b) Any other document, reasons, or entries ... | 0 | 4 |
| Minimum fee... | 2 | 0 |
| *Extra or Additional Fees.* | | |
| Registration by a Registrar General or Branch Registrar General under Section 31, or by a Registrar under Section 32.—The same fee as for registration by a Sub-Registrar. | | |
| Special Registration under Section 52.—The same fee as for ordinary registration of the same document. | | |
| For the issue of a Commission (Sections 35 and 39)... | 5 | 0 |
| For filing translation (Section 70) | 2 | 0 |
| Registration of Certificates of Heirship, Executorship, or Administratorship, at per folio of 72 words. | 0 | 12 |
| Minimum fee... | 5 | 0 |
| Registration or acceptance of deposit at private residence (Section 33).—10 times the ordinary fee. | | |
| Attendance at private residence or jail (Sections 33, 35, and 39). | | |
| (a) By a Registrar ... | 15 | 0 |
| (b) By a Sub-Registrar ... | 5 | 0 |
| In addition to necessary travelling expenses, to be calculated according to the distance travelled, on the usual scale prescribed for travelling allowance to public servants. | | |
| Attestation of Power of Attorney (Section 35). | | |
| (a) If General ... | 5 | 0 |
| (b) If Special ... | 3 | 0 |
| For depositing and copying the superscription on any sealed cover purporting to contain a Will, Codicil, or authority to adopt (Sections 44 and 77)... | 15 | 0 |
| For withdrawal of sealed cover (Section 45) ... | 10 | 0 |
| Registration of a Will on authority to adopt (Sections 46 and 76), at per folio of 72 words ... | 1 | 0 |
| Minimum fee... | 15 | 0 |
| For every Summons ... | 1 | 0 |
| For every Warrant of Arrest ... | 2 | 0 |

—*Bombay Government Gazette, May 10.*

## QUARANTINE IN THE HARBOUR OF BOMBAY.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide regulations for the performance of quarantine by certain vessels in the Harbour of Bombay, and to take measures for preventing the introduction of infectious disease into the City or Harbour of Bombay ; It is enacted as follows :—

From and after the date on which this Act comes into operation, all vessels whatsoever coming from, or having touched at, any port or place whence the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have adjudged and declared it probable that any highly infectious disease or distemper dangerous to the public health may be brought, and all persons and articles whatsoever which may be brought or arrive in or on any such vessel, and all vessels and boats receiving any person or article whatsoever from or out of any such vessel, whether such person or article shall have come or been brought in such vessel, or such person shall have gone or article have been put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such vessel in the Harbour of Bombay, shall be liable to quarantine within the meaning of this Act, and be obliged to perform quarantine in such place or places, for such time, and in such manner, as shall from time to time be directed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, by order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* ; and until such vessels, boats, persons and articles, shall have respectively performed, and shall be duly discharged, from quarantine, no such person or article shall, either before or after the arrival of any such vessel or boat in the harbour of Bombay, come or be brought on shore or go or be placed on board any other vessel or boat, unless in such manner and in such cases as shall be directed or permitted by the said Governor in Council ; and all Commanders, Masters, Pilots, or other persons having the charge or command of any vessel liable to quarantine as aforesaid shall be subject to all the provisions contained in this Act, or in any order which shall be made by the said Governor in Council concerning quarantine, or the prevention of infection, and to all the penalties, forfeitures, and punishments contained in this Act for any breach or disobedience thereof, or of any order of the said Governor in Council made under authority thereof.

It shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, as often as he may see fit, to require that every vessel entering the Harbour of Bombay shall be brought to, or brought to an anchor, at certain places to be appointed from time to time by the Master Attendant and Conservator of the said Port (who is hereby authorized to make such appointment), for the purpose of having the state of the health of the crew of such vessel ascertained before she shall be permitted to enter the usual anchorage ground in the said Harbour ; but such vessel shall not be deemed liable to quarantine unless it shall be afterwards specially ordered under that restraint.

All such articles as shall be particularly specified for that purpose in any order of the said Governor in Council which shall be brought or imported into the said City or Harbour of Bombay from any other port or place in any vessel whatsoever, together with the vessel in which the same shall have been brought or imported, and all vessels which shall arrive from any Port or place whatsoever under any alarming or suspicious circumstances as to infection, shall be subject and liable to such regulations and restrictions as shall be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council respecting the same.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may make such order as he shall deem expedient upon any unforeseen emergency with respect to the performance of quarantine by any vessel in the Harbour of Bombay with any highly infectious disease or distemper on board, or on board of which any highly infectious disease or distemper may have previously appeared, without reference to the port or place from which such vessel may have come or touched at, and also with respect to the performance of quarantine by all persons and articles whatsoever on board the same.

Every Commander, Master, or other person having charge of any vessel whatsoever bound for the Port of Bombay, and liable to the performance of quarantine, shall, on arriving within two leagues of the Colaba Light House, hoist a signal to denote that his vessel is so liable, which signal shall in the day time be a large yellow flag of bunting, thirteen by six and half feet, at the main top-mast head, and in the night time the signal shall be a large signal lantern showing a red light at the same mast head ; on failure thereof such Commander, Master, or other person having charge of such vessel, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees for each offence.

Every Commander, Master, or other person having charge of any vessel on board of which any highly infectious disease or distemper shall actually be, shall at all times when within two leagues of the Colaba Light House, hoist in the day time a flag of yellow bunting thirteen by six and half feet, with a circular black ball borne in the centre, thirty-six inches in diameter, at the main top-mast head ; and in the night time two large signal lanterns, with a red light in each, one over the other, four feet apart at the same mast head, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees for each and every violation of these provisions.

Whoever shall hoist any such signal as aforesaid on any vessel, knowing that the same is not liable to the performance of quarantine, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Every Commander, Master, or other person having charge of any vessel, shall, on entering the Harbour of Bombay, give to the Pilot who shall go on board such vessel a written paper showing the names of all places at which such vessel shall have loaded or touched, on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees for any neglect or refusal to give such paper or for any false representation or wilful omission therein, and if under any order of the Governor of Bombay in Council then in force such vessel shall be liable to the performance of quarantine, such Pilot shall immediately give notice thereof to the Commander or other person aforesaid, under pain of dismissal, and penalty of a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees for such offence, and such Commander, or other person, shall thereupon hoist a proper signal according to the provisions of this Act, under the penalty for neglect thereof in that case herein made and provided.

Every Commander, Master, or other person having charge of any vessel entering the Harbour of Bombay which shall not be liable to quarantine in respect of any place from whence she comes, shall give the Pilot who shall first go on board such vessel a written paper showing the different articles composing her cargo, on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees for any neglect or refusal to give such paper, or for any false representation or wilful omission therein ; and if under any order or regulation of the Governor of Bombay in Council then in force any of the said articles shall be liable to the performance of quarantine, such Pilot shall immediately give notice thereof to the Commander or other person having charge of such vessel, under penalty of being dismissed, and fined any sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees for such offence, and such Commander or other person shall thereupon hoist a signal according to the provisions contained in this Act under the penalty herein provided for any refusal or neglect in respect of hoisting such signal.

Any Pilot or other person who shall bring or cause to be brought any vessel liable to the performance of quarantine into any place not specially appointed for the reception of such vessels, unless compelled by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident so to do, shall for such offence be liable to be dismissed and moreover be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Any Commander, Master, Pilot, or other person having charge of any vessel entering the said Harbour of Bombay, who shall be required by the Health Officer or any officer appointed to act in that behalf to bring to in order that the Commander, Master, or other person in charge may be interrogated according to the provisions of this Act, or of any order of the Governor of Bombay in Council made or issued in pursuance thereof, and shall neglect or refuse to bring to such vessel as soon as it may be done with safety, or neglect or refuse to answer truly any of the questions put to him in that behalf by such Health Officer or other officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Any Commander, Master, or other person in charge of any vessel liable to quarantine, who shall neglect, delay, or refuse to cause such vessel to be taken to such place as shall have been appointed for the performance of quarantine under this Act, after having received instructions from the Health Officer or any officer appointed to act in that behalf so to do, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Every Commander, Master, or other person in charge of any vessel which shall be ordered to perform quarantine shall deliver up, on demand, to the Health Officer or any officer appointed to act in that behalf, his Bill of Health and Manifest, together with his Log Book and Journal, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees for refusing or neglecting to do so.

Any Commander, Master, or other person having charge of any vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, who shall permit or suffer any person or article whatsoever, whether such person or article shall have come or been brought in such vessel or have gone or been put on board after the arrival of such vessel in the Harbour of Bombay, to quit or be removed from such vessel to the shore or to any other vessel or boat, until he shall have obtained permission from the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and any person so quitting any such vessel or removing any article whatsoever therefrom shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

All persons liable to quarantine and all persons who may have had intercourse or communication with such persons during the period of their quarantine, shall be subject to the orders of the Health Officer or other officer appointed to act in that behalf until duly discharged from quarantine, and any such person refusing to obey any order or direction, necessary for the strict observance of the Quarantine Regulations, which may be given by any such officer, or quitting or attempting to quit or escape from any vessel, lazaretto, or other place while under quarantine, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and may be compelled by force, if necessary, to repair to and remain in the place appointed until regularly discharged from quarantine.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, prohibit any or all persons, vessels, and boats whatsoever, from entering within the limits of any place or station assigned for the performance of quarantine, and any person who shall violate or cause to be violated any such prohibition, shall be liable to be detained in quarantine until regularly discharged therefrom, and shall be further liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each offence.

Whoever embezzles any articles performing quarantine, or deserts from his duty when employed as aforesaid, or knowingly permits or suffers any vessel, person, or articles whatsoever under quarantine to depart or be conveyed away unless regularly discharged from quarantine, as hereinafter provided, shall be liable, in addition to any punishment to which he may otherwise be liable, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each offence.

After quarantine shall have been duly performed by any vessel, boat, person, or article as aforesaid, according to this Act, and to such orders as aforesaid, the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port shall, having first satisfied himself by satisfactory evidence and upon the certificate of the Health Officer, or any officer appointed to act in that behalf, that such vessel, boat, person, or article has duly performed quarantine, and is absolutely free from infection, give a certificate under his hand to that effect, and thereupon such vessel, boat, person, or article shall be liable to no further restraint or detention on that account.

Any person who shall land, tranship, or remove, or attempt to land, tranship, or remove, any article whatsoever

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ever from any vessel or place under quarantine, or liable thereto, or shall knowingly receive any such article, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees for each such offence.

The mode in which the purification of infected vessels or articles shall be effected, the manner in which the infected persons shall be lodged, rationed, and attended to, as well as all other details connected therewith, which may at any time appear necessary for the better fulfilment of the object and intent of this Act, shall from time to time be laid down and prescribed by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The duties of Health Officer under this Act shall be performed by such person as the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint, and such Health Officer may be suspended or removed from office, for sufficient cause, by the said Governor in Council. The person so appointed shall receive a salary of one hundred and fifty Rupees a month, one half of which salary shall be paid from the Municipal Fund of the City of Bombay, and one half from the Port Fund of the Port of Bombay.

The publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of any order of the Governor of Bombay in Council made in pursuance of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient publication of the same.

All Custom House and Police Officers, and all other persons whatsoever, shall, when called upon so to do by the Health Officer or other officer appointed in that behalf, assist such officer to enforce compliance by any infected vessel or person with the provisions of this Act, or with any order made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in that behalf.

Every breach or violation of any provision of this Act, or of any order issued in accordance therewith by the said Governor in Council, and for which no specific penalty has been provided, shall be punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

All complaints or prosecutions for breach or violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any order of the Governor of Bombay in Council made in pursuance thereof, shall be heard and determined by the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and such Court may, in default of payment of any fine or penalty imposed for any such breach or violation, award that any such defaulter may be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve calendar months.

No conviction by the Court of Petty Sessions under this Act shall be open to appeal, or to reversal by any other Court.

All fines and penalties imposed and levied under this Act shall be paid in equal portions to the credit of the Municipal Fund of the City of Bombay and of the Port Fund of the Port of Bombay.

The words "Harbour of Bombay" as used in this Act include all places within the limits of the Port of Bombay as settled under Act XX. of 1855, or any Act amending that Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Object of this Bill is to provide a Quarantine Law for the Bombay Harbour. Cases have occurred to show the necessity for a law to compel the performance of quarantine by vessels entering the Harbour with infectious diseases on board, and the present Bill has been framed for that purpose on the model of the English Quarantine Act, 6 George IV. chapter 78.

The salary of the Health Officer will be paid from the Bombay Municipal and Port Funds.

B. H. ELLIS.
By order of His Excellency the Governor,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 8th May 1866.
—*Bombay Government Gazette, May* 10.

## COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—10TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, N. SPENCER, AND CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA, ESQS.)

*Runnathghur Ruttunghur vs. The Municipal Commissioner.*

Mr. Leathes appeared for the Commissioner.

This was an appeal against the assessment of Rs. 900 fixed upon the appellant's house situated in Thomas Street at Small Colaba, the annual income of which, according to the appellant, did not exceed Rs. 480.

Mr. Leathes objected to the admission of the appeal on the ground that it had not been made within the time allowed by the Act.

Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicajee, assistant Municipal Commissioner, said—I know the house of the appellant. The certificate of Colaba ward was signed on the 19th March last, of which notice was given in the public papers. This is the first notice dated the 19th April last, of the appellant's intention to appeal. I received the notice on the 20th April last.

The Court, under the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

*Mooljee Sewjee vs. Kessowjee Naik.*

THE complainant charged the defendant with assaulting him with a whip on the Mandavie Bunder Road. A large concourse of natives crowded the Court and watched the progress of the case with great interest, from the very high position which the defendant occupies in the Hindoo community.

Mr. Louis appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Manisty for the defendant.

Mooljee Sewjee stated that, on the morning of the 3rd inst., he was going along the Bhat Bazar Road on foot when he met the defendant, who was in a carriage. He called him, abused him, whipped him, and said, "why do you get notices prepared about houses?" Complainant understood him to refer to a notice forwarded to the Collector about a house in which he (complainant) has an interest. He said to the defendant that he did so because he wanted his share in the house. The defendant then whipped him three times, abused him, and went away.

Cross-examined—The house is just purchased by the defendant and is on the same road. Nursey and his servant were with the defendant. He himself took the whip and struck me. No sepoy was near.

Bhojah Mooljee, a grain-dealer, keeping a shop on the Bhat Bazaar Road, was in his shop on the morning of the 3rd inst. He saw the defendant going away in his gharry, and the complainant walking away: but he saw no quarrel.

Passoo Lilla said—I am a dealer in grain. On the morning of the 3rd instant I did not see the plaintiff or the defendant, but I saw a crowd. I was standing in my warehouse on the street and talking to the customers. I saw a carriage: it was an open carriage. I saw persons in it, but I did not see their faces. I do not know how many people were in the carriage. I know the defendant by sight well: I did not see him in the carriage. When I first saw the carriage, it was stationary and surrounded by people. I don't know the persons who were standing about the carriage. No person crossed over and spoke to me almost immediately about what had happened. I had no conservation with any one, as I went upstairs to talk to my customers. About a quarter of an hour after I had seen this the complainant came and told me a quarrel had occurred. I told him I had not seen it and knew nothing. He said he should summon me. I was not present at any part of a marriage celebrated yesterday. I know Gellabhoy Puddumsey and Murdan Tezsey I did not see either of them yesterday, nor Sewjee Welljee. I have never been in conversation with any of those three persons. I have had conversation with the complainant and his brother on two or three occasions about this matter, but with no one else. I was served with a summons yesterday evening.

Ladha Passoo, a grain dealer, said he was in his warehouse in the Bhat Bazar Road on the morning of the 3rd instant, but did not see either the complainant or the defendant that morning. He knew nothing about this quarrel, and saw no crowd near his warehouse nor at any distance from it. He heard of a disturbance when he returned to the warehouse at 10 o'clock after taking his meals; people in the street said that a quarrel had taken place between the complainant and defendant. Witness did not remember any person having had a conversation with him about this quarrel. He did not know a man named Visram in the service of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey. Nobody had threatened or advised him with reference to his evidence in this case. He has had no conversation with defendant or any one in his service. He had not been to the defendant's house during the last twelve months. He was not present at any meeting where this matter was discussed.

Cross-examined—Witness had spoken to the defendant a great many times when he was in his service two or three years ago.

The witness was re-examined at some length, but persisted in stating that he knew nothing about the quarrel.

Veersey Assoo, one of the complainant's witnesses, was not present in Court. The service of summons upon him, yesterday at 6 P.M., was proved by a policeman. His Worship ordered a warrant to issue to bring up the witness, and postponed the case until this day (Friday.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A SHAREHOLDER, writing in reference to the Oriental Ship Owning Association, asks why a deposit of two lacs, recoverable from the Central Bank in April, has not been divided by the liquidators among the shareholders.

## THE ROW AT ELEPHANTA.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—As regards a paragraph in your this morning's issue relative to a row at Elephanta, I beg to say that six of the seamen present were Englishmen, one was a German, and one only an American. Though I am well aware that in one sense of the word the Flag covers men of all nations, yet I must depreciate the idea that this was a "tarnation scrimmage" on the part of American seamen.—Yours &c.,

BENJAMIN TAY,
Master Ship *Garnet.*

## THE "UNIVERSITY EXAMINER" AND MR. COWASJEE NOWROJEE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—The letter of the "University Examiner" is not conclusive. Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee may not be a University Graduate, but is he worse in English than the average of those who are Graduates? The "University Examiner" would not pass Mr. Cowasjee's English at Matriculation! Does one in a hundred of those yearly matriculated know English as well as Mr. Cowasjee? Is it not a matter of fact that the University systematically matriculates men, to whom Examiners have been unable to assign any marks for speaking English, who, in fact, cannot speak English?

These questions may not be agreeable to the "University Examiner," but they are justice to Mr. Cowasjee. That gentleman has a right to be considered as good a general scholar as any L. M. in the Calendar.

VOX IN EREMO.
9th May.

## CARRIAGE SUPPLY IN THE MOFUSSIL.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—The way in which non-official Europeans are treated at this station is so curious and inconsistent, that I feel induced to give publicity to a correspondence that took place between a non-official and Lieutenant Russell on the subject of Carriage Supply. Below is Lieutenant Russell's reply to a respectful request made to him for the supply of a cart &c., escort, which, from the disturbed state of the country, is necessary appendage to all travellers.

*Lieutenant Russell's Letter.*

"The undersigned begs to inform Mr. Hunt, that he cannot comply with his request, as if the practice of procuring carts and sowars for individuals other than Government servants were allowed, there would be endless applications for the same."

As not very long ago, persons not in Government employ were furnished with carts and an escort through the agency officials, I was induced to repeat my request as follows to Lieutenant Russell:—

"SIR,—With due submission to the views expressed in your note just received, I beg to say that, as the public are prohibited under a penalty from pressing carts into their service, it seems hard that I, out of the two or three non-official Europeans of the station, should be denied the privilege of being provided with carts when I am powerless to procure them otherwise. I therefore beg again to request your assistance in getting the cart and bullocks I am in want of."

No reply was returned to this note, as I suppose Lieutenant Russell thought it beneath his dignity to notice it. If non-official Europeans are not to procure carriage through the agency officials as laid down by Mr. Russell, it is very strange that one or two household servants were lately supplied not only with carriage, but with an escort of sowars, peons, &c.; and I hold that, if domestics be granted such privileges, it is hard that others should be denied it, especially when the impressment of carriage is forbidden.

According to Lieutenant Russell's doctrine, the lowest paid writer or carcoon in Government employ is entitled to assistance and consideration from the agency officials, while a private gentleman is not, just because he is not a Government servant. This subject needs looking to; hence this letter, which it is to be hoped will meet with the attention it deserves, as in a very small European community, like that here, such invidious distinctions tend only to cast a slur on the British name.

G. E. B. H.
Rajcote, 8th May.

## THE INCONVENIENCES OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Permit me, through the valuable assistance of your paper, to make a suggestion, which, if carried out, will be very much conducive to the comfort of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies, more especially the 3rd class, being the more exposed to the sun and rain.

I have travelled a few thousand miles on both the railways, on the G. I. P. both in the monsoons as well as the fair weather, and, with my fellow travellers, have been much inconvenienced both by sun and rain, and this, simply through the want of something in the shape of a weather board projecting out from the upper part of both sides of the carriage, which, if fixed on in a slanting position, would shelter the seats of the carriages from the excessive heat of the sun, and tend very much to keep the carriages considerably cooler, whether stationery or in motion, and, in the monsoons, the carriages, by this means, could be kept perfectly dry, rendering the gentlemen and lady passengers much more at ease from being aware of the fact that they could comfortably settle themselves on the seats on either end of the carriage, close to the windows, instead of, as at present, on sitting on the end of the seat you are compelled suddenly to jump up, finding the seat too hot, so much so, at times, as to give a sudden and anything but pleasant shock to the system, and to compel you to rush to the centre of the seats for protection from the sun, and, in the monsoons, from the rain, which would make it tenfold more uncomfortable, as one would have to finish the journey with wet clothes, unless the precaution had been adopted of furnishing oneself with an extra pair of understandings.

It is well known that there is not one single station, on either railways, with platform or carriage sidings sufficiently lengthy, to shelter one single train from sun and rain: hence arises the double necessity of my suggestion being carried out without any delay, as, also on account of the present excessive heat of the weather, and the approaching monsoons, besides, I am fully convinced that the mortality in the 3rd class carriages would be considerably lessened were the G. I. P. to construct their carriages on the plan that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company has in use. What says our Health Officer, Consulting Engineer, as well as Managers and Agents of Railways, and Sir Bartle, to trying the experiment of cramming fifty and sixty natives, (nearly one and all predisposed to sickness, at this time of the year, more especially,) into one of the 3rd class carriages, consigned to Poona and Sholapore, with the sliding doors closed, and rattling through the plains of the Concon and Deccan, on a sultry day, with the usual hot winds blowing.

It can hardly be anticipated, I think I can safety say, that either the Agents or the Managers of both the abovementioned Railway Companies would attempt to dispute the advisability of the adoption of this, I cannot refrain from saying, valuable suggestion. Perchance it is as well to mention that a fellow traveller informed me, on my making allusion to it, that the Madras Railway has a leathern faquement fitted up for the protection of their passengers and carriages from the inclemency of the weather at all times of the year.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Bombay, 9th May.

## THE PRESENT CRISIS.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In a leader in the *Times of India* of the 27th April, after congratulating their readers and the commercial public generally, upon the receipt of telegraphic news from England advising an improvement in the price of cotton to the extent of ¼d. per lb., the writer concludes with the following remarks, "But we have no intention here to go into the estimate of cotton prices for the future: our object was simply to join in the congratulations which every one in Bombay must be desirous of exchanging with his neighbours on seeing that the city has escaped a terrible financial calamity. We say has escaped, for though there will be no doubt many grievous individual losses, there is not any reasonable probability of that widespread ruin and confusion which the dread words 'Fair Dhollerah, ten pence,' would have spread throughout our Island." Alas! Mr. Editor, those "dread words" "Fair Dhollerah, ten pence," have been conveyed to us to-day by telegraph. So I suppose even the *Times of India* will now acknowledge we are in "the mill" at last. Without, however, for a moment wishing to make light of the *Times of India's* remarks which I have not the least doubt were penned with the very best intention, does it not, I will ask, sicken one to read such *twaddle* in the leading article of one of our leading journals? That we are on the verge of a commercial crisis in Bombay, and a very serious one too, no person can doubt, and it is not a rise of 1d. or 2d. in the price of cotton that will save us. We are now merely going to experience a succession of failures; the bulk of which if the European merchants and bankers had had the moral courage to look matters straight in the face would have taken place twelve months ago. In place of coming forward boldly then like British merchants and "taking the bull by the horns" when Bombay was in a state of insolvency this time last year, and compelled those natives who were unable to meet their engagements to wind up their estates there and then, what do they do?—allow them not only to proceed in the paths they had been following, but by aiding them with advances have brought them through to the present time. With what result, however, may I ask, and at what cost to the interested creditors? The cry last year was "Oh! So and So's liabilities are so enormous, if we compel him to stop, So and So will stop; in fact we don't know where it will end." The year 1866 will show, and I have no doubt with telling effect.

There is not one case in a hundred at home where a man, be he ever so respectable, gets assistance if he is unable to meet his engagements; here, however, for the last twelve months there seems to have been an idea that the greater a man's commitments the more reason he should get assisted, and assistance he got; but I will defy any man to point to one case where it has not proved to have been an exemplification of the old saw of "throwing good money after bad."

Every one is now crying out and lamenting over the present position of matters, but we have ourselves to thank for a great deal of the mischief, and must grin and bear it. Let it be a lesson, however, for the future. Everywhere else in the world, when a man is unable to meet his engagements he fails, and I fancy it will soon be apparent to many sympathising creditors that Bombay is no exception to the general rule.

STAND FROM UNDER.

## POONA.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Royal Artillery on the morning of Tuesday last on their private parade ground in review order. We are very glad to hear that Sir Robert Napier was quite pleased with the several evolutions performed by this gallant corps. Yesterday morning His Excellency inspected the whole of the Brigade in review order on the general parade ground. His Excellency left for Mander Deo this morning for the purpose of inspecting Her Majesty's 96th Regiment, and from thence he will proceed to Mahableshwur, on the 12th instant, at which place the Army Head Quarters has been removed until the setting in of the rains.—*Poona Observer, May* 10.

## BENGAL.

WE observe that the East Indian Railway Company's Telegraph has worked well during the year 1865. The number of messages sent is 34,664, and the amount paid by the public Rs. 49,105.—*Englishman, May* 4.

WE hear from Bhootan, that the rebellious spirit among the Bhooteas is assuming a serious aspect, and they have determined to depose the Deb Rajah, and place a new one in his place. The Deb Rajah has asked the assistance of Tongso-Penlow to suppress the revolt.—*Id.*

A LETTER in our correspondence columns calls our attention to the state of the Police in the villages, where, even at a short distance from the metropolis, dacoities and robberies have been so common of late. We are not at all surprised at this when we know that in Calcutta itself the Police are by no means an efficient body, and that their ranks are filled up by men often past the prime of life, and frequently suffering from various diseases, even when they first join the force. This ought not to be, and would not be the case if a different system were adopted. At present, the men are brought into the force by the Jemadar, who does not consider so much their physical requirements as their ability to make him a large gratuity, which they are mostly willing enough to give in order to get into the Government service. The public are thus saddled, under the name of Police, with an inefficient, weakly, and diseased set of men who, instead of protecting property and keeping the peace, are often a useless nuisance, as ready to bully and extort money from the timid and weak as they are to run away when there is real cause for their interference.—*Indian Daily News, May* 4.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Maha Rao of Kotah expired at his capital, on the 27th instant, in his 64th year. For some time previous to his demise he had been an invalid, but it was only within the last few days that the state of his health appears to have produced any alarm.

His occupation of the throne has extended over a period of 38 years, and although he cannot be said to have been a particularly enlightened man, his reign has been marked by more temperance and liberality than is usual amongst most native princes. Especially has he been recently prominent for his efforts towards the suppression of Suttee, and it was for his success in this respect that on a late occasion he received in open durbar the thanks of our Government. But while he himself was probably earnest in these efforts, it is to be questioned how far his own good example may have influenced the conduct of his ministers and his subjects generally. On this account it was particularly fortunate that the Political Agent, Captain Bruce, was on the spot, for it was reasonably to be feared that a practice which the late Maha Rao had opposed so vigorously during his lifetime, might yet come to be adopted with all its concomitant horrors on the occasion of his own death. That such would have been the case had the ceremony of incineration been permitted to pass by unobserved, there is little room for doubting, for it became known that two of the queens had expressed a most determined resolution of sacrificing themselves on the funeral pyre, and the greatest credit is due to Captain Bruce for the prompt and decided measures adopted by him in prevention of the perpetration of this crime.

The right of succession falls in due course on the Maha Rao's only son, who is now in his twenty-eighth year.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 5.

## MAJOR BRADY'S LETTER.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, March* 24.)

THE OASIS, ALDERSHOT.

MY DEAR TOM,—We are becoming a great nation down here—a borough at any rate. We have our local board of health; and the local board of health has got its sanitary committee, who hunt out bad smells just as Dr. Sutherland and the stink commissioners did in the Crimea. These gentlemen, I am told, have been carefully inspecting the sewage outlet from the camps to the land occupied by Mr. Blackburn on the north camp, and the outlet to the drainer from the land "irrigated" (Oh, dear Tom, is not that a nice word?) by such sewage, and find nothing except a "slight smell," which would not have been "noticed by a casual passer-by" (with a cold in his head), "and could not have been discovered by the occupier of the nearest house" (if he held a scent-bottle to his nose), concluding with the dictum that the complaints made to the board are groundless. As to the country brook at Blackwater, they declare the water has "nothing offensive," though the town and sewers thereof mingle their lucid streams therein. I wonder they did not swear it was swarming with trout, and propose to erect bathing places on the banks. A "rusty ferruginous crust" colours Blackburn's water—that is all. Keen, who complained of the smell, is not a judge of smells—his nose is not scientific; its only the chalybeate and the ferruginous rusty crust—fine crusty, rusty old water, which if bottled would pass as 20 port, and is highly recommended by the faculty. The report was made on 2[illegible]th February, when the temperature here was quite tropical, as we all remember. Now, Colonel Graham, R E.—may his shadow never be less!—differs from Keen, and also from the stink committee. He says the water is coloured by "peaty" matter; and it appears that if people will build their houses near rusty, crusty, ferruginous sewers and outlets, where the land is "irrigated" by sewage water, they must expect "slight smells" and offensive matter, and all they can do is to hold their tongues and their noses together. I am all for science and dead against "squatters;" and if I can only get my outlets from the Oasis let on my neighbour's land to "irrigate" it, he ought to be very much obliged to me; and if he isn't I don't care, and can only regard him as a creature who would interpose his nose between society and the great object of deodorisation. So more power to the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health and their trout streams. We are really improving the camp. The general, Sir James Scarlet, is quite a different man from his predecessor as regards camp culture. He encourages us to beautify our little holdings; and I have even detected under his benign horticultural influence a feeble attempt to establish a melon bed, and a less laudable endeavour to organise a poultry-yard. What do you think of the Army debates? I see they are still working away at the amalgamated Army. An amalgam consists of two metals, of which one is mercury. Which is the mercury in our case? I don't know, but it is quite certain the Indian Army is most lively and irrepressible. Amalgamated indeed! As much as my tomcat "Pips" and my terrier "Griper" are. Her Majesty's Indian military forces are regulated by the Governments of India, and their Gazette comes out of the India Office, and between staff corps, warrants, and chops and changes, I swear I don't know now if I met an ensign of a defunct sepoy regiment whether he might not be senior to me. The wise men of the East are still going into the staff corps; and they are petitioning Parliament like any other Christians with a grievance, and I believe they will get what they want, whatever it is, which is more than you or I will do. We were near having the Duke here on Tuesday last, and I for one should not have been sorry, but the orders for a turn out were countermanded by telegraph. You must not expect a long letter, as there are lots of changes going on, and a great many dinners to be done—fellows returning from leave, regiments coming in, and that sort of thing. Weather most delightful—for Laplanders and Polar bears.—Yours ever,

B.

## THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF THE NAVY.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, March* 31.)

ON Tuesday evening Mr. E. J. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, delivered a public lecture, by invitation of the committee of management, at the Mechanics' Institute, Chatham, on "The Construction of Ships to resist Shot and Shell." Besides the members of the institute and general public, a large number of the principal naval and military officers connected with the port and garrison were present. After some introductory observations, Mr. Reed proceeded to explain the manner in which the sides of the earliest of the vessels composing the iron-clad squadron were constructed to enable them to resist the passage of shot and shell, instancing successively the Warrior, Minotaur, Lord Warden, and Bellerophon, each representing a different type of the iron-plated squadron. With regard to the trials which had taken place at Shoeburyness to test the resisting powers of targets constructed on the principle of the vessels named, it had recently been urged at a scientific meeting that the tests hitherto insisted upon were far too severe, the targets being subjected systematically to trials which would never be equalled in actual warfare, where the firing would be irregular, at greater distances, and with various degrees of obliquity. The Admiralty had, however, considered it the wisest course to find out the worst effects which could possibly be produced upon their ships, and in this respect they had acted most judiciously, while the results would prove that our officers and men would, in time of war, have the greatest confidence in their ships, and go into action with a degree of daring fully equal to that which in other times and under other circumstances won us the naval honour and renown we had so long enjoyed. After alluding to the form of construction of the Warrior, in which were embodied two subordinate but nevertheless important components—viz., the double skin plating above and below the line of ports and the external stringers upon the iron frames below the ports—Mr. Reed described the construction of the Minotaur, and the surprising nature of the results obtained in the experimental trials made on the Minotaur target, which differed from the Warrior mainly in the reduction of the wood backing, with an increase of equivalent weight in the armour. A single layer of 9-inch teak, with armour of 5½ inches thickness, formed its component parts, the frames and skin plating remaining about the same. For a long time it was supposed that this target had proved much inferior to that of the Warrior, while the departure from the system adopted in the Warrior was repeatedly condemned. Subsequently, however, the important fact was discovered that the wrong powder had been used in the trials against the Minotaur target, it having been ascertained that what was known as 2 A powder had been used with two out of the three rounds of 150lb. cast-iron spherical shot fired from the 10½-inch gun at the target, the effect of which was found to be to raise the striking velocity of the shot from 1,620 feet to 1,744 feet per second. This circumstance consequently invalidated all the comparisons which were made at the time of, and after, the trial, subsequent trials having proved the Minotaur, Agincourt, and Northumberland to possess far greater strength than had been at first supposed. Mr. Reed then passed on to consider the Bellerophon, and the experiments made on the Bellerophon target, the principal feature in which consisted in extending throughout its entire structure the double skin plating and the external stringers previously introduced. By their adoption many important advantages were secured, the combined horizontal and vertical 10-inch frames, connected by the double skin of three-quarter inch iron, constituting an enormously strong and rigid structure. After alluding to a variety of details connected with the Bellerophon, and the leading features which rendered her superior to any of the iron-clads which preceded her, Mr. Reed next gave some interesting details respecting the Lord Warden, and the improvements made in her construction. The most striking of these was the device of solidifying the frame in the wake of the armour, the chief advantage being that the frame of the ship was thus rendered solid, and the inside of the vessel fitted with a thickness of 2 feet 7 inches of solid timber behind the 4½-inch armour plating. Another important feature introduced in the Lord Warden and the Lord Clyde was the additional 1½ inch of iron placed between the frames and the outer planking of the ship, to prevent the passage of shell—the most important thing to guard against in the case of a wooden armour-plated vessel. Such a contingency was not thought possible at the time the Warrior was designed, but the improvements effected by Mr. Whitworth and Sir W. Armstrong demonstrated most clearly that shells could be made to penetrate the iron armour of armoured ships. It was therefore decided to give the sides an additional thickness of iron plating, and the results of the experimental trials subsequently made proved the soundness of the principle, the shells fired against the targets so constructed failing to pass through them. A similar plan was also to be adopted in the construction of the Hercules, which would carry a thickness of nine inches of armour-plating for several feet above the water-line, with a backing of teak varying from 12 inches to 16 inches. The Hercules would, however, be rendered still more capable to resist the passage of shot and shell through her sides by the addition of a double wood backing, supported by a second series of frame and skin plates. The result of the improvements in the construction of the Hercules had been fully anticipated in the experimental trials recently made on the Hercules target at Shoeburyness, where it was only penetrated by two 600-pounder projectiles, each fired with 100lb. charges, both missiles striking upon the same spot, leaving no doubt whatever that the Hercules herself would be proof against any shot fired from any gun in the world. Mr. Reed before terminating his address, briefly described the Monarch, double turret-ship, about being commenced at Chatham Dockyard, and concluded by describing the several experiments made at Shoeburyness on the various descriptions of armour-plates and targets.

## PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

(*From the Saturday Review, March* 31.)

IT is very hard to believe that Prussia and Austria will really go to war. Every argument is against it, but still things look as like a war as possible. If the Prussian Circular just published by telegraph is correctly given, it seems almost inevitable that there will really be fighting; and if a soldier is killed on either side, a war will have been begun of which no one can even guess the end. Of all wars, a war between Austria and Prussia offers the widest margin for speculation. In other wars, we ask which will win; in this war, we should ask which would continue to exist. Austria might become the head of Germany, or might dwindle into a knot of little States dependent on the King of Hungary. Prussia might swallow up not only Schleswig and Holstein, but three-fourths of the smaller States; or it might have to give up its Rhenish provinces to France, and, with a diminished territory, sink under the supremacy of Austria in the Germanic Confederation. It would be a war in which at any moment Italy and France and Russia might choose, or be compelled, to join; and plausible reasons might be urged for supposing that the side which France and Italy would take would be the Austrian or the Prussian, according to the fancy of the disputant. Russia will either not fight, or will fight on the side of Prussia; but France and Italy may very well fight either on the side of Prussia or against her. There is no reason why Italy should not be guided solely by motives of policy. If it is moral at all to announce that an effort will be made to free Venetia whenever an opportunity offers, to hold treaties as if they were waste paper, and to consider that to rescue a portion of Italian territory is an object that carries with it a dispensation from the duty of maintaining peace till a clear justification of war arises, it cannot be immoral for Italy to take the side of Prussia simply because people in England think that, of the two Powers who robbed Denmark of the Duchies, Prussia is the more guilty. There is no such nicety in the respective shades of criminality as to make it incumbent on Italy to lose a golden opportunity of forcing Austria to give her what she wants. The rogues are falling out, and honest Italy may come by her own if she can. But then it is by no means certain that Italy has most to gain by siding against Austria. By taking the side of Austria, she might possibly get Venetia without a blow being struck for it. Clearly it is the policy of Italy to hold back, and to promise nothing to any one until the two German Powers are irrevocably committed. Otherwise she will merely help Prussia to coerce Austria diplomatically, as she did last summer, and will get nothing for her trouble. But directly the war has begun she will be strongly impelled to take one side or the other, and to make the cession of Venetia the price of her concurrence in either case. And which is the side she will select must evidently be determined by France. France will want the Rhine provinces, just as Italy will want Venetia, and the Emperor will set himself to make the same calculation that Italy has to go through. Will it pay better to bargain with Prussia, and to crush Austria on condition of being handsomely paid for doing so, or to stipulate with Austria that Prussia shall be crushed, and that in return Italy shall have Venetia, and France the left bank of the Rhine? The Emperor has very properly kept his own secret, and has so managed that he might adopt either course without fearing the reproach of bad faith. But, if he has given any indication of his future policy, it is certainly not in the direction of helping Prussia. Austria, as the head of Germany, would be more congenial to France, less formidable and more manageable than Prussia would be. Prussia is hated in France, and Austria is not, and the Catholic world would certainly prefer that this time the arms of the orthodox should all be found on the same side.

When the issues of a conflict between the two great German States are so very obscure, and when each has such great dangers and difficulties to encounter, how does it happen that war is indisputably so imminent that it can only be averted by some unforeseen stroke of good fortune? Austria has been the first to commence those military movements which have filled Europe with alarm. Under the transparent pretence of helping the Jews in Bohemia to feel themselves safe against some petty street disturbances, three *corps d'armée* have been formed, Cracow has been provided with a large stock of the heaviest artillery, the towns of the Silesian frontier have been garrisoned, the line of the Oder has been occupied in force, and General Benedek has accepted the command-in-chief of the Army of the North on the express understanding that no member of the Imperial family is to be sent with him to paralyse his movements. All this has been done to tranquilize the Jews; but in order that they may not be made happy and comfortable too easily and too completely, the Austrian papers have been ordered not to publish any account of the troops sent, or of the route they are taking. It is very possible that the object of Austria was not to make war, but to avert it, and that the advisers of the Emperor thought that the best means of preserving peace was to show a bold front, and to let Prussia know the risk she would run if she persevered in her designs on the Duchies. Even now, when Prussia has accepted the challenge, Austria may reckon that the spectacle of a strong force threatening her frontiers may induce Prussia to refer the matters in dispute to a European Conference. But as this is only a very vague hope, Austria must be taken to be resolved on war rather than let Prussia have both the Duchies. To suffer this would be to throw away the last chance of sustaining the influence of Austria in Germany, and Austria would rather fight than endure this patiently. Austria has not been able to have her own way with regard to the Duchies, but at any rate, in her dealings with them, she has striven to act as the representative of Germany against Prussia. Now she is simply told to walk out of the Duchies, and to give a decent burial to the hopes and wishes of the German people. To do this on compulsion would be the end of Austria as a German Power. Prussia has told all the world that she wants the Duchies, and that therefore Austria must clear out of them. It is said that Austria was not always so reluctant to treat the cession of her claims on the Duchies as a possibility, and that she might have been induced to listen to a proposal based on the surrender to her of a slice of Prussian Silesia. But even if this is true, the time for such negotiations has gone by. Prussia first tried to dictate the terms on which Austria might be suffered to hold Holstein for a little while longer, and, when Austria declined to recognise herself as subject to the authority of the Prussian police, announced that the state of things was intolerable, that Austria was alone to blame for it, and that, in a general way, the lamb was fouling the water. But Austria was not quite so lamblike as had been anticipated, for, if Austria were too meek a Power, she could not exist. She must inspire her own subjects with respect, or there is no reason why they should obey her. If Austria were to submit to be treated as Hanover or Saxony is habitually treated by Prussia, she would see the fabric of her own Empire quickly dissolve away; and it is that she may not see this that she has run the great risk involved in provoking war and in being the first to appeal to the sword.

Prussia, too, must have had strong motives to impel her to make war so probable, and to leave Austria no choice except between war and humiliation. It is Count Bismark who has insisted on carrying out this policy, and Count Bismark must have calculated the chances very closely before he committed himself so openly and so irretrievably. He must, in the first place, have calculated that he can keep France and Russia quiet, and that, if either shows symptoms of displeasure, he can point out how they can benefit themselves without much hurting Prussia. That he can hope in any event to retain the Rhenish provinces if he goes to war with Austria is not very likely. But if he could once make up his mind to part with them, he might see a prospect before him that would be very alluring. If the Danes got North Schleswig and the Italians Venetia, if France were satisfied with the Rhenish provinces, and Russia with Cracow and part, perhaps, of Galicia, Prussia might be allowed to do as she pleased in Germany. According to a cynical phrase imputed to Count Bismark, there would be Free Trade in the small German States. Prussia would make mincemeat of them, and they would disappear one after another, like flakes of snow on a river. In the Circular which Prussia has now addressed to them she desires to be informed, as soon as convenient, which of them are prepared to take her side. She will know how to deal with her friends and her enemies. As to her friends, she much regrets that their military organization is now so defective and clumsy that they cannot be of such speedy and effectual service to Prussia as could be wished. She will therefore in a most kind and considerate spirit, give them the sort of military organization they want, and will take care for the future that their soldiers are ready to march directly Prussia has need of them. We may guess what will follow. First, the military force will be placed at the sole disposal of Prussia, and then it will be found that the civil force in these friendly little States only interferes with the military force, and had better cease to exist. With her foes Prussia will try to deal more summarily: and to her great delight, the first foe against whom she will be at liberty to act will be Saxony. Next to treating a constitutional Assembly as if its members were a parcel of noisy snobs beneath the notice of a gentleman, the keenest delight that Count Bismark could have would probably be to send his troops to Dresden, and so end his many controversies with Baron Von Beust. If only the great foreign Powers could be kept out of the way, it must be acknowledged that Prussia has an opportunity of making herself a great German Power in a sense in which Austria could never be a great German Power. Prussia is under no necessity to conciliate the smaller States, to be on friendly terms with them, and to guide them from a distance by the exercise of judicious influence. She can do much more than this. She can overawe, coerce, and absorb them. She is exclusively a German Power, and the Germans would bear from her what they never would bear from a Power of very mixed nationalities. Even in Saxony a large portion of the population would be as content to be Prussian as to be independent, and pride in being incorporated into a united Germany would soon swallow up the mortification of having been conquered or put under the proper kind of military organization. At the very best, Austria can only hope to be as she is now; but Prussia, if the luck runs strongly in her favour, has a splendid prize before her. Count Bismark is not the man to see the prize floating before his eyes and fail to grasp it if he has a chance.

## THE EXHIBITION OF FISH.

(*From the Spectator, March* 17.)

THE Emperor of the French has called on the Governments of Europe to help him in teaching fishermen to fish. They are all invited to send Commissioners, next July, to Arcachon, the beautiful, soft-breezed bay which it is worth while to visit, if only to learn the pleasure man may derive from perfect climate. There they are to exhibit specimens of all manner of fish—raw, preserved, and cured; all kinds of boats, nets, lines, dredges, and other apparatus; schemes for the speedier catching of fish, and plans for their artificial culture; and finally, all marine products, from pearls, and amber, and shells to whalebone and seaweeds, from sea-sand to cod-liver oil. Mr. Caird, who is always turning up in some useful position or other, has been appointed Commissioner for Great Britain, and while it is certain that the collection will be a most curious one, it is possible that it may produce some valuable result. The fish themselves probably will not be entertaining. A cod has not eyes like a dog any more than a dog has eyes like a human being, and there is a want of thought in a mackerel, a deficiency of purpose in a pilchard, a feebleness of expression about an oyster which will greatly detract from the human character of the interest felt in them. There will indeed be interest if the ichthyological aristocracy are exhibited alive, but one feels a doubt whether even Imperial energy will go that length, whether M. Fould will not shrink from the cost of an aquarium for whales, and Mr. Buckland decline to wash the nose of a shark with a sufficient assiduity of affection. The show of apparatus will, however, be important. No craft has remained more stationary than the fisherman's. If St. Peter were to visit Newhaven, he would find very few instruments in use of which he did not know the meaning, and extremely little advance, if any, in the modes of using them. Of really original devices for catching fish there have been, for two thousand years, very few, and we do not recall one which has been absolutely successful. The most promising, the use of the electric light, which directed downwards brought the fish to the top to see if the world was afire, seems not to have been tried, except in experiments, which though reported successful were not continued, and even the boats have little improved. They have been made a little bigger, but sails and oars are still the motors, neither steam nor machinery being employed, except to quicken delivery between the receiving and the consuming ports. The occupation has indeed been left mainly to a very laborious, very conservative, and very stolid caste of labourers, who in most places live apart, and regard advice with dislike and interference with disgust. The sea in fact is farmed on the system known on land as the *petite culture*, and though the labourers combine better than peasant proprietors can as yet be made to do, very little real intellect or scientific knowledge has been brought to bear upon the actual taking. There is indeed a literature of salmon, Act after Act having been passed for the preservation of the king of fishes, and there are now in England, Ireland, and Norway great salmon preserves, while the oyster has been the object of some attention, but the commoner fishes have been neglected, and every group of fishermen does very nearly what is right in its own unscientific eyes. It is to that mistake the world entirely owes the destruction of the pearl fishery of Ceylon, and London partly owes the present preposterous price of oysters. The Exhibition ought to bring out the dreamers, who have done so much for all other occupations, and amidst heaps of suggestive inutilities yield to fishermen at all events the best shape of boat, a propeller which can ensure speed without great exertion or much room lost in stowage, the best winch to add to the amount of hauling power, the best rope, a subject on which experiments seems to have been few, and the best net for cheapness, resistance, and durability. After all has been said and tried that can be said and tried the fish must still be got out of the water by something with meshes, and as we already have something with meshes, invention must be limited to improvements in form and in material.

More can be done to secure the speedy transmission of the fish to market, the greatest of all the fisherman's difficulties, and *possibly*, though we have little hope in the matter of keeping the fish alive after they are caught, which would be equivalent to greater speed in transmission. Twelve hours so gained would make all the difference, not only by reducing the average of loss from spoiled fish, but by immensely increasing the area of the fishing grounds enabling fishermen to go very much further from the coast. It is, moreover, by no means certain that means may not exist of preserving fish after they are dead without pickling or curing them, and without any perceptible alteration of quality or flavour—a great discovery, if it could be made. Antiseptics are one of the wants of the age, and chemistry has as yet done very little either for the butcher or the dealer in fish. One race has indeed met the difficulty of keeping fish good by educating its stomach to like it best when it is bad, but then the Burmese have on such points exceptional perseverance. After a few centuries of effort, originating in their dislike to take animal life, they have learnt honestly to prefer rotten fish—really rotten—just as English squires like game a little high, and venison when its stench turns ordinary human beings sick; their waters therefore furnish an inexhaustible supply, even to the far interior. European taste is not, however, civilized up to that point, and probably will not be, ideas about hygiene gaining great popularity, and fishermen must look for greater profits to greater speed of transmission and changes in public taste. There seems in this last department to be a failure in the programme of the Exhibition. The greatest obstacle in the way of the fish market is the difficulty of spreading a taste for it among the mass of the people. Catholics eat it once a week, because they otherwise affront the priests, but Protestants say, very justly, that it is not "filling," and do not recognize the truth, so thoroughly understood in Asia, that fish is not a food, but a condiment, intended by Providence not to nourish people, but to induce them to relish the very tasteless cereals which will nourish them. Hindoos eat fish day by day for years on end, but they eat it to make rice and scones more palatable, not with the idea that they can perform hard labour on fish. Bread must for ages be the staple sustenance of Europe, but if the people could be induced to appreciate fish, as, for instance, English hinds appreciate cheese, and Frenchmen cresses, and Austrians cabbage, they would gain a most valuable addition to their luxuries. The Emperor, from this point of view, has done wisely in ordering an exhibition of preserved, cured, and pickled fish, for these varieties can be made much more flavourly than plain fish; and we sincerely hope some speculator will exhibit good and new specimens of those arts. The rich, for example, enjoy sardines. There must be many fish, and much cheaper fish, which, if cured in the same way, would be excellent eating after the same fashion, *i. e.*, as a relish, and not as food. Suppose herrings were sardinized, or marckerel? Very few fish are dried in England, fish roe is not sold separately—it is in India, very cheap roes being made into *compotes* as good as caviare—pickling in oil, except for the purpose of cheating, is almost unknown, and the only form of curing very much used has the fault that it overcures. The overcured fish, however, is universely popular, is eaten, for, example, by country folk who would not accept mackerel as a gift, and would look incredulous if told that any fish of moderate size can be cured as well as herring. Potted meat, though it ought to be one of the least costly of luxuries, is in England prepared only for the rich, and consequently bears an artificial price of a few hundreds per cent., and the poor really obtain fish only in the shape of red herrings, sprats, and sometimes mackerel. Of these even they seldom cook any properly, and we hope this division of the subject will have its notice in the exhibition at Arcachon. To spread the taste for fish among the masses it is essential that it should be "nice," which means in their mouths strong-flavoured, and easy to cook, the last an attribute of fish almost unknown to the poor. It may be taken as a maxim that any fish, from sturgeon to sprats, will broil well, without any worry of appliances; that it would be nice, for example, if flung on to a wood fire, or roasted before a coal one, the former an expedient constantly adopted in America. Almost any fish will bake well, and most fishes would boil well if poor cooks were only aware that something sour—wine is best, vinegar is good, but sorrel costs nothing—should be put into the water, and that fish can be boiled too much. When, however, it is to be eaten as a condiment, broiled, roast, or baked fish is much better than boiled, and preserved fish better than either, and if the Exhibition makes one new form of preserving popular it will have repaid its cost. If it yields us a new and speedier boat, or a net that will not break, or a mode of hauling independent of human sinews, it will have conferred an important advantage upon the entire coast population of all Europe. Science has done somewhat for mankind, but the saying that it has given the poor only the lucifer match has in it an unpleasant element of truth. If it can besides give them a new diet or an additional diet, it will have accomplished something towards the only end worthy human effort—the diminution of the mass of human misery.

## PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR FARMERS.

(*From the Economist, March* 24.)

IN times antecedent to the cattle plague calamity we were accustomed to hear many of the owners of the soil, who now recommend an almost indiscriminate slaughter of cattle, gravely lecturing the tenant-farmers on the course they ought to pursue in the management of their business. Doubtless, many of these farmers' advisers have attained some notoriety—local or general—as amateur farmers, and so many have conceived themselves entitled to draw upon their experience for lessons in husbandry to their tenants. Yet it may be doubted whether farming in the hands of such amateur farmers is really anything more than a costly toy, and there is reason to believe that the true object to which landowners ought to direct their own intention in connection with land is, how to manage their own estates as landlords with a view to improvement for their own benefit. This would lead them to the discovery of many things which would tend greatly to the advantage of their tenants, while assiduously in persuit of their own interests. But amongst those things lessons in farm cultivation derived from their own practice wou'd probably *not* be found.

Now, though the amateur farmers often offer their advice to the professional farmers, it is almost a maxim in English husbandry that amateur farming does not pay, while it is obvious that the great majority of professional farmers—at least—make a living by their business, and some make more than a mere livelihood.

There has lately been a gentleman giving a lecture to the Carmarthen Farmers' Club on gentlemen farmers who took for his thesis "How is it that gentlemen farmers usually complain of sustaining a loss by farming?"

And such a lecture was listened to with all due gravity by the Farmers Club! Could the like occur in any business besides farming? What would be said to instruction offered by amateur to professional artists, or merchants, or manufacturers, or the like? Imagine a lecture on the text of why such amateurs complain that they sustain losses in their respective (amateur) callings delivered to a meeting of men of business of Birmingham, Manchester, or Liverpool? Would not the short answer be, they know little or nothing about the business, they don't attend to it even according to their actual knowledge, and they have not the stimulus of self-interest, which they who live by or would make fortunes by their businesses necessarily have?

Such in fact was the reason for the non-success of amateur farming given by Mr. Buckley, at the Carmarthen Club. And a short reference to some of his points will not be without use in connection with the economy of English agriculture.

Admitting, that though the complaint that farming does not pay is very general amongst gentlemen farmers, he suggests whether "there may not be some instances in which the complaint is not well founded, no adequate accounts having been kept of what has gone into the house or stables for consumption, or what may have gone to the workmen or servants in part payment of wages. I refer to the butter, cream, milk, eggs, poultry, pork, mutton, beef, wheat for flour, oats and hay for carriage or riding horses, which may not only redeem the loss spoken of, but really leave a profit on the farm." Probably the home farm, judiciously managed by a trustworthy bailiff, will, if made profitable at all, be so made by serving as a feeder to the establishment of the owner of the estate.

But after all that is scarcely to be spoken of as a mode of making a profit by farming, which can in any way come into comparison with the profit or loss of ordinary and professional farming. Mr Buckley says that farming is not usually a lucrative business, and—as Burke said more than 70 years ago—"the great mass of farmers probably do no more than make a bare living." To which he adds, with considerable justice, but is not the reason to be found in the very inadequate capital and appliances employed? And we may add, what the lecturer did not that this very general inadequacy of capital employed by farmers is a result of mismanagement of their estates by the landowners. Clearly any landowner might so manage his estate as to have no tenant occupying any farm whose capital is not equal to its proper cultivation did such landowner choose to learn and adopt the necessary measures for that purpose. And what one could do all might do. Management of land and property rather than farming—save in so far as farming is taken up avowedly as an amusement—should be the object of the English landed proprietor. In the one he would most probably succeed; in the other he would as certainly fail.

The lecturer suggests that amateur farmers who claim to be successful should show their balance sheets for the information of their tenants and neighbours, but that they never do. We all recollect that Mr. Mechi, when most loudly proclaiming the profitable character of his own farming, could never be induced, either by taunt or persuasion, to publish his balance sheet, and probably Mr. Mechi could have shown—apart from his capital account—as good a result as most amateur farmers.

It is not enough to show that large crops can be grown, or that fine stock can be maintained, if these things do not conduce to profit. "Such farming should not be followed, for it will do more harm than good; much less should it be held out as a model, for in doing so it would be holding out a false light, that might lead some frail bark upon the rocks." These are some of the disadvantages under which the amateur farmer labours. The ordinary farmer is continually in his business, directing and economising all its operations,—the gentleman farmer is only occasionally on his farm. The gentleman farmer usually pays in excess for labour. "He cannot apportion out the work daily, and keep at the head or tail of his people like the ordinary farmer, and there will be more or less of nothing doing, or of misapplied labour, which is still worse." Then, though tidiness is a merit in farming, and hedges, ditches, roads, &c., ought to be kept in good order; yet "these things should be kept within due limit, as the temptation is strong to go beyond mere effectiveness and even to the ornamental in these." The necessary labour of a farm comes to so large a sum, that to manage it economically is essential to successful farming.

Where a diary is carried on everything depends on the master's or mistress's eye, if not their actual assistance. Again, much food is often wasted by gentlemen farmers in feeding their stock, while they are apt to buy in dear and sell out cheap. An acute observer has observed that the art of farming consists largely in the art of buying and selling, and in this amateurs are over deficient.

On the other side, it may be stated the amateur will have more reading and leisure for inspecting other districts and farms, and thereby learning some things that might be usefully adopted on his own. These advantages are not, however, enough to countervail the difficulties of the amateur farmer. Let, therefore, the landowner learn his business, the management of his estate, as property, and leave the farmer to make the most of his farm in the way his self-interest will dictate if no impediment be thrown in his way.

## DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA.

### FROM EL-KHATIF IN THE PERSIAN GULF TO YAMBO IN THE RED SEA, DURING THE YEAR 1819.

BY

CAPTAIN G. FORSTER SADLIER, OF H. M.'s 47TH REGIMENT.

(*Continued from our last issue.*)

*September 20th.*—Marched from Melba. Hence the country assumes a new aspect, and opens into an extensive plain, bounded to the west by the Red Sea. Arrived at Yamboo at 10 A.M. It is a miserable Arab seaport. It is surrounded by a wall of stone badly cemented, and now tottering. This wall is a modern work, and appears to have been built in consequence of the old walls being too circumscribed to afford protection to all the inhabitants. The old walls and one of the gates still remain standing, but appear to have no claim to antiquity of structure, although Yamboo is a very ancient port. The area encompassed by this new wall is sufficiently spacious to contain five times the number of houses; there consequently remain several waste spots which are appropriated for dunghills, burying-ground, and receptacles for dead horses and camels; the air is consequently impure.

The supply of water at Yamboo is very precarious; it is procured by collecting the rain-water in deep covered pits, which, as they are badly constructed, and little attention paid to the pure state of the water when deposited, it is not to be expected that it would improve by keeping. The wells sunk in the town produce a water which emits as abominable a smell as the bilge-water of a ship. It has happened that rain has not fallen here for three successive years, in which case Yamboo must have been nearly deserted. Within three or four miles of the town good water may be procured from wells which are contiguous to the ruins of a fort which was thrown up by Toossan Pacha in the plain to cover his camp.

Yamboo has been the depot for the supplies of the Pacha's army, and the point at which it formed its rendezvous both by sea from Suez and Cossair, and by land from Suez, by which route the cavalry marched. It is twenty-four days' march from Suez. The supply of water on this route is precarious and scanty.

There is another town called Yamboo situated a little to the southward, but inland. There water is abundant, and the gardens produce vegetables for the supply of the seaport. I did not visit this place, the weather being excessively sultry and my health much impaired. I at one time proposed to change the scene by removing to the other Yamboo, supposing that the appearance of water and gardens would have been a recreation, but was dissuaded from this plan, being informed that the inland town was still more unhealthy than the seaport.

My stay at Yamboo was rendered particularly unhappy by an attack of fever. In this forlorn situation I had neither medicines nor medical assistance. The courier returned on 19th October with the unpleasant intelligence of Mr. Salt's absence from Cairo, but as this man brought letters from His Highness Mahomed Ali Pacha for His Excellency, who had been for some time at Jeddah, I determined to embark on the first boat I could procure and proceed to Jeddah. This place I reached in an open boat in four days

Although I arrived early in the forenoon of 27th I was unable to procure any accommodation on shore till the afternoon of the following day, and His Excellency's attention was so much occupied with the examination of the accounts of the Governor of Jeddah, whom he was about to displace, that he did not recollect that it was necessary some person should be directed to convey His Excellency's wishes as to the time it would be convenient for him to grant me an audience. I was therefore under the necessity of making known my anxiety to His Excellency, who received me on the evening of 29th. As usual an apology was offered for the omission of not having sent any person to receive me. Our conversation was not very interesting. His Excellency was surrounded by a number of persons connected with the Governor now in disgrace, and his inquiries were directed to the prices of rice, sugar, and piece-goods at Calcutta, and on which subject I unfortunately could not afford him much information. I ventured to urge a question on the subject of the reply from Cairo, to which His Excellency answered that at a future period he would be at leisure to converse on the subject. I intimated to His Excellency that it might be more convenient to him to nominate any of his ministers or officers through whom I might communicate, as hitherto I was unacquainted with the person through whom I should be at liberty to convey any solicitation to His Excellency. To this request he did not appear to attend.

On my return from His Excellency's house I was accompanied by two of his torch-bearers, natives of Cairo, who, as they had been regularly educated in their profession, conceived they had the same right to exercise their assumed authority on the present occasion as though it was the Pacha himself who was proceeding in state. They had hardly issued from the gate when they commenced to disturb the unfortunate pilgrims and beggars who lay asleep in the streets on the bare ground, many without covering, and presenting the most wretched spectacle of misery. In fact every street in Jeddah was at this moment so crowded with people of different Mahomedan countries that it was difficult to pass from one street to the other even during the day.

The city, which is well built and contains many lofty and spacious houses, can scarcely afford shelter to the number of pilgrims and persons of more affluent circumstances; the indigent and those whose funds have been expended in prosecuting long and perilous journeys to accomplish this object of their faith, are constantly exposed to the greatest miseries. There are several encampments of this people on the outside of the town, and I would estimate the temporary accession of the people requiring provisions at thirty thousand. This crowd is composed of Indians, who from the remotest parts find their way through Surat, Malabar, and Calcutta, some people from Sind, and many Arabs from Oman and the adjoining coast, who prefer the route of the Red Sea, as they can thereby unite temporal pursuits with religious duties. From the Eastern Isles there are a considerable number of Malay Mahomedans. A great number of Turks return by this route, via Cossair, to Cairo and Upper Egypt. Of the Barbary Arabs or Muggrabinees I perceived a great number also. Many days elapsed without a further communication, and I availed myself of an opportunity to visit the Chaia, to convey to him my wishes. He said he was totally unacquainted with the subject, but that the Pacha would certainly embark in a few days; that if he should hear anything of the matter he would inform me. The Pacha having at this moment summoned the Chaia, I requested him to present my respects to His Excellency.

Since the period of His Excellency's arrival at Jeddah, after performing the pilgrimage, it presents a scene of confusion not to be described. The investigation of the governor's accounts involved many persons, who were variously tortured to extort confessions regarding the supposed peculations. The governor, Seyud Ali, was doomed to suffer many indignities.

The 16th having been nominated as the day of His Excellency's departure, I solicited another interview, which took place on the evening of 12th. His Excellency expressed some regret at the delay, which he said originated in his not being able to procure a scribe capable of drawing up an Arabic letter, but that he would order a further inquiry to be made on the morrow; that he intended to draw up a letter expressing his regret that the communication had not been made at an earlier period, which would have enabled him to unite in the views of the British Government.

His Excellency expressed his desire to send a suitable present with the letter, and in the selection of which he requested my opinion, remarking that in this situation it was difficult to procure anything adapted to the occasion. My reply to His Excellency was that the value of the article sent on such occasions was not a matter of consequence, as the compliment was generally estimated by the manner in which it was conveyed, and the value of the article by the expression of friendship which accompanied it. His Excellency expressed a wish to send an Arab horse and mare, requesting me to take charge of them, and be the medium of presenting them to the Most Noble the Governor General, to which I of course assented. His Excellency expressed his intention of conferring a mark of favour on me, and said he should also send a horse for my acceptance, for which I returned my acknowledgments to His Excellency, who informed me that he had ordered a boat (buggalo) to be in readiness to convey me to Mocha.

As it was necessary that I should be acquainted with the reply of His Excellency, I requested that I might be favoured with a copy, which might become necessary in the event of accident, and in order to enable me to form a translation, to which His Excellency gave his consent.

On 14th of November the draft of the letter was sent to me, with a request that I would return it after perusal, and send the title and address of the Most Noble the Governor General. I complied by transmitting a copy from the letter in my possession in which the title Ushruf-ul-Ushruf forms a part. To this a very serious objection was started as appertaining solely to the Mahomedan prophet. To obviate difficulties and prevent cavil as to words, I remarked to the person who was sent to point out the objection that the title Umjud-ul-Umjud, &c., may be easily substituted. His Excellency canvassed this subject with much more warmth than good sense. To me the expression appeared inoffensive. The title of His Highness Abbass Meerza is nearly the same. Nuwab Ushruf, and the different modes of this root are used in a variety of forms to express nobility and pre-eminence in the system of letter-writing in vogue throughout the East, as well in the Arabic as the Persian language. His Excellency and his advisers argued on this point with each other till religious frenzy gained the ascendancy over their understandings. In this case all cavil and objection was obviated by the proposal of the introduction of an epithet conveying the same sense.

A visit from three or four of His Excellency's Saises, who came to request a present or donation, was the only further intimation that reached me respecting the horses, which His Excellency had directed to be embarked on the boat in which it was intended I should proceed to Mocha. In this instance he had studiously avoided to do me the honour or pay me the compliment of permitting me to see the animals which he had specially requested me to be the medium of presenting, and regarding which he had consulted with me at the last interview, but on this subject I offered no remark.

One of His Excellency's domestics brought to my residence some parts of a set of horse furniture which he said he had been directed to deliver as an appendage to the horses intended for the Governor General and that they had been sent in an open or loose state by the Treasurer. These consisted of a headstall, breastplate, and saddle-cloth, silver mounted and guilt, and a pair of stirrups of silver. On viewing the saddle-cloth it was impossible to avoid observing the tattered condition and ragged appearance which it presented, and which marked it to have been an useful appendage to His Excellency on many former occasions. It did not appear to me that in offering my opinion on a subject on which I had been previously consulted there could be any risk of offending against the rules of Turkish politeness, and of which I do not propose to plead a total ignorance. I directed the bearer to return in company with the person who was to convey a message to the Chaia on the subject, informing that minister "that I had deferred the acceptance of the saddle furniture till I should have an opportunity of conversing with him on the subject, and for which purpose I requested to be informed when and where I should have the honour of waiting on him." On the return of His Excellency's messenger the articles were given to him to be conveyed to the Treasurer till an explanation with the Chaia should take place. As the Chaia did not inform me when he would be at leisure to receive me, I had no opportunity of conversing with him.

His Excellency Hukeem Bashee, who generally acted as interpreter, was then called upon to discover the motive or grounds for my offering an objection. I acquainted that gentleman with the circumstances, and requested him to convey to His Excellency my readiness to wait on him and offer my explanation personally. His Excellency preferred an explanation through the interpreter, and I offered the following: that the trappings were not a necessary accompaniment, and as they could not be procured in a new or fresh state, it was more politic they should be dispensed with. I authorised the interpreter, in the event of His Excellency requiring a further explanation, to offer my opinion "that articles which had been used could not be considered a suitable present to a nobleman filling so high an official situation under the British Government as the Marquis of Hastings now fills."

His Excellency directed the Hukeem Bashee to convey the following message to me:—"That as I had offered an objection on the subject of the trappings, His Excellency had ordered the horses to be disembarked, that the reply was annulled, and the letters ordered to be destroyed; and that His Excellency directed me to depart on the morrow in the boat which had been prepared to convey me to Mocha; that His Excellency on arriving at Cairo would address a letter to the Governor General, returning the sword which had been presented."

It appeared evident to me from His Excellency's deportment that he aimed at lessening the dignity of the British authorities in the eyes of his court and of the people of Jeddah, and that he wished to arogate to himself a superiority, not an equality, to which latter title a Pacha could have no just claim. To the ceremony of presents a great weight is attached, equally as much as to titles; on declining to use a certain word on the plea of adherence to religious prejudice, it became politic to offer another version to evade cavil and litigation, or the appearance of an inclination to offend.

On the subject of the present I had already declined to offer an opinion, although frequently pressed to do so at the interview, and had the saddle-cloth and trappings been sent on board the boat, together with the horses, I could have had no further opinion to offer; but as the latter had been expressly sent to me, and in an open lose state to be viewed, I could form no conjecture than that an obstinate refusal to express my sentiments would have subjected me to the imputation of having publicly accepted and given my approbation to a present which certainly bore the interpretation of an intended slight.

I referred the matter to the Chaia or Minister and to the Treasurer, who appeared to me to be the proper persons, and through whom an alteration ought to have been effected without any further reference, particularly when the message was accompanied by a plausible excuse for the withholding of that part which appeared offensive. But the inclination to please did not exist in the bosoms of any of these persons. So long as their contempt was personally confined to myself I felt bound to appear insensible to it, but it was impossible for me to feign ignorance of a custom which is so well known to the meanest Turk.

Garments or vestments that have been worn are only offered to dependents or servants, and His Excellency would not presume to offer to his Minister or to his Siffkdar any article which bore such traces.

To this message, therefore, there remained only one reply to offer; that under any other circumstances I should have accepted the accommodation of the buggalo; that I should now procure a vessel at my own expense to convey me to the destination I might now prefer, and at such time as would best suit my convenience.

Addressed the following letter:—

"To H. SALT, Esq., F.R.S.,
Her Majesty's Consul General &c., Egypt.

"SIR,—I regret that during my stay at Yamboo or Jeddah as yet I have not had the good fortune to receive a reply to my former address, which was conveyed to Cairo by His Excellency's courier. On his return he delivered Mr. Pierce's letter, informing me of your absence. My stay at Yamboo was rendered particularly unhappy by an attack of fever in so forlorn a situation. I therefore proceeded to Jeddah the instant I was able to repair on board a boat, and have not as yet been able to shake off this complaint.

"2. My reception at Jeddah was not flattering, and a considerable delay has taken place, for which an excuse was offered, that a scribe could not be procured who was capable of drawing up an Arabic latter.

"3. At my second interview, several days subsequent to my arrival, His Excellency expressed his intention to draw up a reply to the despatch of the Most Noble the Governor General, expressing his regret that the communication had not been made at an earlier period, which would have afforded him the happiness of uniting in the views and intentions of the British Government, and requested me to take charge of a horse and mare to be selected for the personal use of the Most Noble the Governor General, to whom he requested them to be presented. This I informed him I of course should endeavour to accomplish I therefore considered His Excellency's determination as fixed.

"4. The reply was prepared and sent to me for perusal, with a request that I would send the title and address of the Governor General. I complied by transmitting a copy from the letter in my possession, in which the title of Ushruf-ul-Ushruf forms a part. To this a very serious objection was stated as appertaining only to the Mahomedan prophet, and to obviate difficulties and prevent cavil as to words, I remarked that the title Umjud-ul-Umjud might be easily substituted.

"5. His Excellency directed three horses to be embarked on the boat in which I was to proceed to Mocha; two were intended for the Most Noble the Governor General, and one as a present to myself. His Excellency did not, however, do me the honour or pay me the compliment to permit me to see the animals which he had specially requested me to present, and regarding which he had previously asked my opinion; but on this subject I offered no remark.

"6. As a necessary appendage to the horses intended to be presented to the Governor General, His Excellency directed his Treasurer to send a set of gilt trappings. These were accordingly brought to me in an open or loose state to be viewed, and, as the saddle-cloth and other parts appeared much tattered and worn, I directed them to be returned to the Treasurer till such time as I should have an opportunity of consulting with His Excellency's Chaia, of whom I requested the honour of an interview, which however, has never taken place.

"7. His Excellency expressed much dissatisfaction at the return of the trappings, to which I offered, through the medium of His Excellency Hukeen Bashee, who acted, as interpreter, the following reply: that the trappings were an unnecessary accompaniment, and that as they could not be procured new, it was more politic they should be dispensed with, as articles which had been used could not be con-sidered a suitable present to a nobleman holding so high an official situation under the British Government as the Marquis of Hastings now fills.

"8. His Excellency directed an answer to be conveyed through the same person, that as I had declined to convey the trappings which he had directed to accompany the horses, they should be ordered to be disembarked, the letters should be destroyed, and that I should be in readiness to depart on the morrow on the boat which had been prepared to convey me to Mocha. That His Excellency would, on his arrival at Cairo, procure a scribe to address a suitable letter to the Governor General, to whom he purposed to return the sword which had been presented.

"9. With regard to my personal conduct on these points I shall offer my remarks. I considered myself entitled to be informed of the subject of His Excellency's reply, as the instructions under which I have acted pointed out a certain line of conduct to be adopted under certain circumstances which might arise. Moreover, His Excellency had stated to me his want of confidence in the abilities of his Arabic scribe, and had sent the draft of the letter to me for perusal; and with regard to the version of the title, it is that used on all occasions, and to which I had never heard any objection offered. In this case all cavil and objection was obviated by the introduction of an epithet conveying the same sense.

"10. With regard to the ostensible reason of His Excellency's displeasure and chagrin, I must inform you that His Excellency had expressly consulted with me and solicited my opinion on the fitness of the present of which he requested me to be the medium of presentation. I cannot therefore imagine that I trespassed on the rules of politeness and good breeding in offering the opinion which I have narrated in the 6th paragraph.

"11. The instructions which I have received for the guidance of my conduct directed me to inform you particularly of the nature of my reception. I shall therefore detail to you the leading features. I set out from Ul-Ahsa under an assurance that I should reach His Excellency's camp within ten days. After a painful march of thirty-five days I arrived within a stage of His Excellency, then at Anizeh. He was perfectly aware of my being in company with the Kuftun Agasee, but neither would he await my arrival, nor did he take any precaution to ensure my more speedy junction. His Excellency's not having authorized any person to communicate with me, and the state of Arabia at that moment, obliged me to proceed on to Medina, which might have been obviated, and my return to Bussorah effected with ease.

"12. My arrival at Bir Alee was not marked by any public compliment, to which an evident disinclination was evinced. His Excellency was, however, affable in conversation, and honoured my residence with his presence, but on discussing the principal or only question, which in fact should never have arisen, His Excellency's deportment was so extremely self-opinionated that I was obliged to consent to his referring a subject to Cairo, which had been solved before I set out from Ul-Ahsa, and which had already occasioned a delay of more than two months, as you will perceive by referring to the dates of my two communications.

"13. On my arrival at Jeddah I naturally expected that some person of His Excellency's court would have been deputed to receive me, or wait on me after my landing; this was, however, studiously avoided, and my request, frequently urged, that I might be made acquainted with the Minister or Secretary, through whom I may communicate with His Excellency, has never been acceded to. I have therefore in general had more communication with Quwasses, Saises, and Farases, than with any other persons attached to His Excellency.

"14. I have been thus prolix in my explanation that you may be the better prepared to elucidate these occurrences to His Highness Mahomed Alee Pacha. On your representation of the circumstances it is probable he will feel inclined to view the deportment of His Excellency in the light it deserves, and to express his disapprobation in such terms as will anticipate the remonstrances which that line of conduct must naturally draw forth.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"Jeddah, 14th November 1819."

*November 16th.*—On the morning of 16th His Excellency embarked under a salute of all the artillery both afloat and ashore, from which it may be inferred that the Turks of Egypt are not unmindful of the importance attached to public compliments, or as they denominate such shows, fantasia. On the morning of 17th His Excellency sailed direct for Cossair without any intention of visiting Yamboo; on this occasion the salute was repeated till the ships were clear of the harbour. The joy expressed by the inhabitants of Jeddah on the departure of the Pacha, and their release from tyranny, was not only manifested in their countenances, but even now publicly expressed in all societies. Previous to his departure he had appointed Rais Hajee Hussun, who formerly had been Commodore or Sirdar of the fleet, to officiate in the place of the late Governor, Seyud Allee, who had been removed from the government on the plea of appropriating to his private use the profits which he derived from trade at Jeddah. Such are the rules of Turkish equity that the Pacha considers himself entitled to the money earned by this man in trading to India in his own ships, and with his own capital, arguing that as a servant the master alone had a right to the profits. His Excellency's katibs were assisted by the bludgeons of the Quwasses, in adjusting the accounts of the Seyud, who saw himself stripped of ten years' earnings in as many days, and turned adrift a beggar, in the very city of which he had been once the Governor.

(*To be continued.*)

As I went to my room the evening before, I stopped to look at quite a pretty picture of an Indian mother with her two little children asleep on either arm, all in one hammock, in the open air.—"*An Amazonian Picnic,*" *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

THE AMAZONS.—It was about half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 27th of October, 1865, that we left Manaos, (or the maps usually call it, Barro do Rio Negro,) on an excursion to the Lake of Hyanuary, on the western side of the Rio Negro. The morning was unusually fresh for these latitudes, and a strong breeze was blowing up so heavy a sea in the river that, if it did not actually make one sea-sick, it certainly called up very vivid and painful associations. We were in a large eight-oared customhouse barge. * * A region of country which stretches across a whole continent, and is flooded for half the year, where there can never be railroads, or highways, or even pedestrian travelling, to any great extent, can hardly be considered as dry land. It is true that, in this oceanic river system, the tidal action has an annual, instead of a daily, ebb and flow; that its rise and fall obey a larger light, and are regulated by the sun, and not the moon, but it is nevertheless subject to all the conditions of a submerged district, and must be treated as such. * * People sail half the year over districts where, for the other half, they walk, though hardly dry-shod, over the soaked ground; their occupations, their dress, their habits, are modified in accordance with the dry and wet seasons. And not only the ways of life, but the whole aspect of the country, the character of the landscape, are changed. * * Our arrival had been announced by Dr. Carnavaro, of Manaos, who had come out the day before to make some preparations for our reception, and this was a welcome to the President on his first visit to the Indian village.—"*An Amazonian Picnic,*" *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

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## BANKS.

**THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
*Paris Bankers.*
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Kelly, Horn, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London | at 6 months' sight | | 1s. 11½d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. | at 4 | do. | 1s. 11⅜d. | do. |
| Do. | at 3 | do. | 1s. 11¼d. | do. |
| Do. | at 2 | do. | 1s. 11⅛d. | do. |
| Do. | at 1 | do. | 1s. 11d. | do. |
| On Demand | | | 1s. 10¾d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

*Current Accounts.*

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

*Fixed Deposits.*

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

*Discounts, Loans, &c.*

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

*Commission.*

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ½ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ ,,

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

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**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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**THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.**

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. Birch, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | | ...... | 2s. | 1d. |
| 4 do. | do. | ... | 2s. | 0¾d. |
| 3 do. | do. | ... | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 2 do. | do. | .. | 2s. | 0¼d. |
| 1 month's | do. | ... | 2s. | 0⅛d. |
| Demand on Bank of England | | ... | 2s. | |
| On Ireland and Scotland... | | | 1s. | 11½d. |
| Circular Notes............ | | | 1s. | 11½d. |

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... ... ... 5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ... ... ... 6 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

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**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each,* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| 4 | ,, | 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| 3 | ,, | 2s. | 0½d. | ,, |
| 2 | ,, | 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 2s. | 0⅛d. | ,, |
| On Demand | | 2s. | 0d. | |

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866

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**INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).**

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અઍંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
*Board of Directors.*
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
*London Bankers.*—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 ,, ... 5 ,,
6 ,, ... 6 ,,
12 ,, ... 8 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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**THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).**
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London ......... at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| ,, 4 ,, | 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 ,, | 2s. | 0½d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 ,, | 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| ,, on Demand | 2s. | 0⅛d. | ,, |
| On Scotland and Ireland on Demand | 2s. | 0d. | ,, |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent } | 1s. | 11½d. | |

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

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**THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.**—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.* CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq., | Kahsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.
*Auditors.*
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London at 6 months' sight | | at 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, | 4 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| | 3 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | ,, |
| ,, | 2 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | ,, |
| ,, | 1 | do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| ,, On demand | | do. | 2s. | 0d. | ,, |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**
EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 | | 2s. | 0⅞d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 | do. | ........ 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 | do. | ........ 2s. | 0½d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 | do. | ........ 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 | do. | ........ 2s. | 0⅛d. | ,, |
| On demand | | ........ 2s. | 0d. | ,, |
| On Scotland | do. | ... } | 1s. 11⅞d. | ,, |
| On Ireland | do. | ... | | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } | | | 1s. 11⅞d. | |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) | at 2s. | 1⅛d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | ... ... ... at 2s. | 1d. | ,, |
| 3 do. | ... ... ... at 2s. | 0⅞d. | ,, |
| 2 do. | ... ... ... at 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| 1 do. | ... ... ... at 2s. | 0⅝d. | ,, |
| On Demand (Head Office) | .......... at 2s. | 0½d. | |

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).**

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન ચાંઈના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चाइना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Called up.................................... | £1,000,000 |
| Paid up ......................................... | 861,000 |
| Reserve Fund............................... | 103,000 |

*Head Office*—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
*Committee in Bombay.*
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. .........The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to | 12 | months' notice of withdrawal | | 6 | per cent. | per annum. |
| Do. | 9 | do. | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| Do. | 6 | do. | do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| Do. | 4 | do. | do. | 4½ | do. | do. |
| Do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

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**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
*Board of Directors.*
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
*Auditor.*
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
*Solicitor.*
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight.................... | | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| 3 do. | do. ................... | 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| 2 do. | do. ................... | 2s. | 0½d. | ,, |
| 1 do. | do. ................... | 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| Demand. | ................... | 2s. | 0d. | |

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

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**THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).**
*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
*With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ........................ 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ........................ 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

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**THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**

ધી બાંમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
*Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.*
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
*Treasurers and Managers.*
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
*Secretary.*
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
*Accountant.*
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
*Deputy Accountant.*
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE ........................CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..................£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ......................£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
*Offices in London* .................. No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
,, 3 months' ,, 4 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st May 1866.

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**THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).**—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyncetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | .. | ..at 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | .. | ..at 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| 3 do. | .. | ..at 2s. | 0½d. | ,, |
| 2 do. | .. | ..at 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| 1 do. | .. | ..at 2s. | 0⅛d. | ,, |
| On demand | .. | ..at 2s. | 0d. | ,, |
| On Scotland and Ireland | | ..at 1s. | 11½d. | ,, |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | | ......at 1s. | 11½d. | ,, |

*The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.*

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred,* or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton,* and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

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28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

FOR SALE, MOET'S and CHANDON'S first class CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts per dozen ........................... Rs. 40
Pints per 2 dozen ........................... Rs. 42
J. A. BROWN & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne............ | Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases. | |
| Moselle .................. | do. | do. |
| Hock ..................... | do. | do. |
| Sherry ................... | do. | |
| Port ....................... | do. | |
| Claret .................... | do. | do. |
| Brandy .................. | do. | |

SILLAR & Co.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Anazi,* Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken.
Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz.
Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at ,, 30 do.
Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen.
Samples at G. B. GLADDING,
Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 ,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 ,,
,, ,, 2 ,, - pts. 14 ,,
Old Tom Rs. 20 ,,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ... ... ... | Rs. 16 | per Doz. |
| BEUJOLAIOS WINE ... ... ... | ,, 15 | ,, |
| Do. Do. ... ... ... | ,, 13 | ,, |
| CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ... | ,, 38 | ,, |
| PORT (Carbonell's) ... ... ... | ,, 32 | ,, |
| SHERRY do. ... ... ... | ,, 32 | ,, |
| MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ... ... | ,, 30 | ,, |
| SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ... ... ... | ,, 30 | per case. |
| ——— Do. Quarts 1 dozen ... | ,, 30 | ,, |

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, extra quality | ... per dozen | qts. | Rs. | 40 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | | ,, | 30 |
| SHERRY, good ... | ... ,, | ,, | ,, | 30 |
| Do. pale ... | ... ,, | ,, | ,, | 25 |
| Do. do. ... | ... ,, | ,, | ,, | 18 |
| PORT WINE, some years in Bottle... | ,, | ,, | ,, | 26 |
| Do. a fine old Wine.......... | ,, | ,, | ,, | 22 |
| Do. a good Wine .......... | ,, | ,, | ,, | 18 |
| TENT WINE ........................ | ,, | ,, | ,, | 29 |
| BRANDY, Pale ... ... | ,, | ,, | ,, | 36 |
| Do. do. ... ... | ,, | ,, | ,, | 26 |
| SPIRITS—Hollands ................ | ,, | ,, | ,, | 15 |
| LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy ......... | ,, | ,, | ,, | 36 |
| do. ......... | ,, | pts. | ,, | 16 |
| Noyeau ......... | ,, | qts. | ,, | 34 |
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret ......... | ,, | ,, | ,, | 21 |
| No. 3, a full flavoured Do. ......... | ,, | pts. | ,, | 8 |
| Breakfast... ... Do. ......... | ,, | qts. | ,, | 12 |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | Per doz. | |
| | Rs. | 90 |
| Do. ,, Do. ... ... ... | ,, | 49 |
| Do. ,, a Crown ............ | ,, | 30 |
| Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints... | | 21 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality............... | | 40 |
| Do. do. Pints .............. | | 21 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co .. | | 36 |
| Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown................ | | 30 |
| Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints......... | | 16 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co............. | | 36 |
| Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.......................... | | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still Red Seal................................ | | 18 |
| Do. Fine Still Blue Seal................................ | | 30 |
| Do. Superior Still Green Seal......................... | | 40 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.................................... | | 23 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal.................................... | | 29 |
| Do. Golden, Do. .......................................... | | 29 |
| Do. Green Seal ............................................. | | 33 |
| Do. Vino Fino ............................................... | | 29 |
| Do. Red Seal ................................................ | | 37 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal .......................... | | 33 |
| Claret Light Capsule.......................................... | | 15 |
| Do. do. Pints... ... ... | | 8 |
| Do. Yellow Seal ............................................ | | 23 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints ........................................ | | 17 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...................................... | | 32 |
| Port, Black Seal ................................................ | | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac.......................................... | | 34 |
| Do. Brand a Crown............................................. | | 24 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal ............................................ | | 18 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal............................................ | | 18 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts................................. | | 36 |
| Do. Pints..................................................... | | 19 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

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KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

| | | p. doz. qts. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARET ........ | Médoc ................................ | Rs. 12 |
| | St. Laurent or St. Estèphe ......... | 15 |
| | Pauillac Supérieur....................... | 18 |
| | Chateau Beltasse ........................ | 20 |
| CHAMPAGNE .. | Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur | 35 |
| | Roederer Carte Blanche ............ | 45 |
| COGNAC ........ | Vieux Pale .................................. | 18 |
| | Tres-Vieux .................................. | 25 |
| | Tres-Vieux Champagne ............. | 35 |

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 inch | from Rs. 15 | to Rs. 25 |
| 10 ,, | ,, ,, 20 | to ,, 30 |
| 12 ,, | ,, ,, 26 | to ,, 35 |
| 14 ,, | ,, ,, 32 | to ,, 49 |
| 16 ,, | ,, ,, 40 | to ,, 55 |

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 29 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—
For four Eggs ..................Rs. 20
,, six Eggs ........................ 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—
With 2 Glass Jars.........Rs. 25 to 40
,, 3 do. ............... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—
2 Bottle Frames ............Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. ............... ,, 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain beaded pattern ......... ........................... | Rs. 25 | 0 |
| Engraved and beaded pattern ............................ | 28 | 0 |
| Chased and beaded pattern ................................ | 30 | 0 |
| Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels).................. | 30 | 0 |
| Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)...... | 35 | 0 |

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Engraved and beaded pattern ........................... | 38 | 0 |
| Chased and beaded, *larger size*........................ | 50 | 0 |

Spoons, Forks, &c, in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Knives per doz........................... | Rs. | 22 | 0 |
| Dessert ,, ,, ,, ................... | ,, | 18 | 0 |
| Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)............. .. | ,, | 7 | 8 |
| Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork.. | ,, | 7 | 0 |
| Table Steels. Each........................ | ,, | 1 | 8 |

*,* Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
*Edinburgh (Head Office)* 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Revenue of the Company... | £135,000 |
| Accumulated Fund..................... | 485,000 |
| Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. | 3,000,000 |

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
*Established* 1838.
*For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
*And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
*Local Board of Management.*
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
*Medical Officer.*
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
*Acting Secretary.*—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
*Bankers.*
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

| Age. | CIVIL. | | | | | | MILITARY. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | |
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | d |
| 20 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 8 |
| 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| 50 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 12 |
| 60 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

| Age. | CIVIL. | | | | MILITARY. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. |
| 55 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 55 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 35 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 45 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

*Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*

*For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to*
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

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NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
*Directors.*
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
*Secretary.*—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
*London Office*—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
| Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

*1st.* The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

*2nd.* Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

*3rd.* Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

*4th.* The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

*5th.* One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

*6th.* The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

*7th.* The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

*8th.* The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

*9th.* It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

*10th.* On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

*11th.* Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

*12th.* Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

*13th.* Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

*14th.* Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500;* but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

*15th.* At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for | ...£ 6,848,181 | 5 | 0 |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was | ...£ 1,250,834 | 7 | 0 |
| The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were | ...£ 792,153 | 8 | 11 |
| Of which there was held by the Indian Branch | ...£ 442,940 | 5 | 10 |

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... | Rs. | 480 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. | ,, | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rs. | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| At the reduced English rate ... | Rs. | 246 | 0 | 8 |
| Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... | ,, | 116 | 13 | 11 |
| | Rs. | 129 | 2 | 9 |

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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*Holloway's Pills.*—When thousands voluntarily assert that this medicine has freed them from formidable diseases which had ruined health and threatened life, there can be no excuse for sufferers who refuse to try it. Holloway's Pills are peculiarly adapted for remedying all irregularities in the functions of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. These admirable Pills exert a strengthening and constringent effect on the animal fibre, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, invigorate the nerves, regulate the action of the liver, lungs, and heart, and beget good spirits. Such extended benefits were never before known to flow from a single source, but Professor Holloway only asks the invalid, however severely afflicted, to concede a trial and judge for himself.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, to close an account, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

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|---|---|
| Buck Skin Gloves. ...... ...... | 19 doz. |
| Children's Woolen Boots ...... | 40 ,, |
| Broad and Narrow Ribbons ...... | 200 Rolls. |
| Men's Merino Socks...... ...... | 250 doz. |
| Superfine Mercantile Postcream laid Paper...... ...... ...... | 74 Reams. |
| Queen's Letter Paper... ...... | 52 ,, |
| Satin Note Paper... ... ...... | 33 ,, |
| Graham's Port Wine ............ | 150 doz. quarts. |
| ,, ,, ...... ...... | 200 ,, pints. |
| Ginger Wine ...... ...... | 18 doz. |
| 40 Cases Clay Pipes | |
| Tooth Brushes ...... ...... | 100 doz. |
| Quills in Bundles ...... ...... | 7,000 |
| 2 and 3 light Argand Lamps. | |

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop No. 2, Meadow Street, a quantity of Office and Shop Fittings, consisting of Screens, Chairs, Back ground for use of Photographers, Cameras, Lenses, Sewing Machines, Punkah, Writing Desk, Tables for working Photography, Oil Paintings, Shelves, Glassdoor Cupboards, Looking-glass, Carpets, Coir-Mattings, &c., &c.

May be seen on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant. JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 11th May 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT P. & O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of J. G. BINEHAM, Esq., Engineer, (proceeded to Europe); the same comprises Glass, Queen's, and Plated Ware, Circular and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Arm Chairs, Hanging Argand Lamps, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy and Folding Chairs, Screens, Dressing and Washing Tables, Wardrobes, Presses, Camp Cots, 4 Post Bedstead, Carpets, Pictures in frames, English and Coir Rugs, Towel Horses, Dressing-Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, and Books, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of H. COKE, Esq.; the same comprises a set of rich cut Glass Ware, a neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Set, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Cutlery &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Pier Tables with marble slabs, Sofa Tables, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Easy, Priedieu and Drawing-room Chairs, Ottoman, Chiffoniers, Pictures, Carpets, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Screens, Dumbwaiter, Iron four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, three light, double and single hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, a few dozen Plants in pots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built light double seated Sociable. A pair of English and Australian Mares, double Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Owner, to be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground, with the Gully on the North and South side thereof, together with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Sonapore Line Road, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70, and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by the said Sonapore Cross Road, on the North by the house of Joa Quin Sebasteo Lobes, and on the South by the house of Pestonjee Sooklajee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

TO BE LET,

An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar Water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TWIST.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., on account and risk of Tribhovun Cassiram, the first purchaser:—
R G B } 5 Bales No. 20 Mule Twist.
M [R G] W—9 Bales No. 20 Mule Twist.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP ROPE, PAINT, IRON TANK, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Boree Bunder, near the Chowkey,
A quantity of Hemp Rope of sizes.
A small parcel of Green Paint.
A lot of empty Iron Tanks.
A lot of odd Stores.

SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Khan Bazaar, by order and in the godown of Shaik Lall Mohamed, on account and at the risk of Shaw Heerjee Bhimsee and Co:—
275 Bags Mauritius Sugar.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that Purshotum Muncharam, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April 1854, and made between Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry of the one part, and Govindram Bhawanee, the Agent of the said Purshotum Muncharam of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, at the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 12th day of May next, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage or bungalow, stable, tenements, hereditaments and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14165 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the Estate of Soonabaee, the daughter of late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East side by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 4.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. or at the Office of the undersiged.

W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
18 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 ,, ,, Shirtings.
15 ,, ,, Jacconets.
16 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
17 ,, Mule Twist No. 30.
On account of the first purchaser Morarjee Megjee:—
2 dozens Geneva Silver Watches.

AT 2 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of privately)

A delightful little self-driving Park Phaeton with a charming pair of Pegu Ponies, both docile and very swift, and set of silver plated Harness complete.

These may be seen any day between the hours of 10 and 4, by giving an hour's previous intimation of such wish.

An English-built Mail Phaeton nearly new, with a young strong high caste Arab Horse, 14, 3½ height with a set of plated mounted Harness.

SALE OF OOMRAVATTEE AKOTE COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Canjee Purbut & Co., by order of Chutoorbhey Assaria, on account and at the risk of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—
25 Candies New Oomravattee Akote Cotton.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire, Impulse,* and *Beatrice,* consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot will be published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there
On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee;—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
545 ditto ditto.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1½ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 11th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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